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SPEECH OF MR. SLADE, OF VERMONT,

On the Right of Petition; the Power of Congress to Abolish Slavery and the Slave-Trade an the District of Columbia; the implied faith of the North and the South to each other in forming the Constitution; and the principles, purposes, and prospects of Abolition.

[CONTINUED.]

In connexion with the view thus presented by Governor Davis, let me refer to the progress of the influence of slavery in the elections of the presiding officers of this House. The termination of the present Congress will complete fiftytwo years from the organization of the Government. During the first twelve years the Speakers were from Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Massachusetts; during the next six years from North Carolina; the next four year from Massachusetts; the next nine years from Kentucky and South Carolina; the next year from New York; and

the last fourteen years from Virginia and Tennes Dividing the whole term, as near as may be, into three e ual periods, it appears that, for the first seventeen years ir was filled twelve years from the North, and five years from the South; for the next seventeen years five from the North, and twelve from the South; and for the last eighteen years two from the North and sixteen from the So ch a result as this needs no comment. It speaks for

itself, and speaks a language not to be misunderstood. For further evidence of the power of slavery and its dis-position to encroachment, I might, if I had time, refer to merous important questions which have been decided in Congress, in which the power of the three-fifths representation has been a controlling effect. I might also speak of th ons between the States of Georgia and Maine and Virginia and New York, growing out of the extraordi nary claims of Georgia and Virginia in connexion with sla-I might refer to the frequent threats of violence-to the violation of the mails-and to the violation of the Con stitution, in denying to the free colored citizens of the North the privileges of citizens in the Southern States of this Union. But time would fail me.

Upon this latter topic, however, I cannot refrain from ing, for a moment, for the purpose of calling the atthe South, to the laws prohibiting the emigration within their borders, and even a sojourn among them, of free colored citizens of other States. I allude to the execution of these laws upon the citizens of a foreign country, forced by ngers of the sea into a southern port of this Union. I have in my hand the following from a Jamaica paper, (the Despatch.) published in the year 1838, which I beg per

"We have been politely favored with a Haytien pape L'Union de Port-au-Prince, of the 19th ult. by which i would appear that that Republic is highly indignant at the treatment experienced by a Haytien vessel, which was forced by stress of weather, to enter one of the United States. (Charleston.) L'Union, after detailing the circumstances that obliged the vessel in question, L'Artibontie, to put into Charleston, remarks: 'So soon as she arrived there, the whole of the crew (captain allowed to remain) were seized and thrown into prison, where every assistance or comfort was denied to our unfortunate mariners, whose incarceration lasted the whole time that the vessel was being repaired .-This is an outrage against the Haytien nation. may yet come when it will be in our power to cause the name of Haytiens to be respected abroad, and particularly to by our arrogant neighbors. Until that period arrives, however, we have in our hands the means of retaliatio Already, if we judge rightly, a spirit of deep aversion to the Americans manifests itself, and seems to pervade all classes of our citizens; and so indignant do we feel at their conduc towards our countrymen, that we are almost inclined to de

nounce and hold them up to the hatred of the nation." Now, Mr. Speaker, what but a want of power on the part of the Haytien Government has prevented a demand upon this Government for redress for this outrage on the rights of Havtien citizens? There is, it is true, no danger of a wa with Hayti, Her weakness is our protection! But may not our extensive and profitable commerce with that nation be made to suffer from such outrages on the rights of its citizens? And, shall it still be asked, what has this nation to

do with slavery?

There is one fact, placing in a very strong light the tenaciousness of the slave power, and its disregard of the implied pledge to which I have referred, which I cannot omit to noices and to which I ask the special attention of the House It is the claim that no free State shall be admitted into this Union without the simultaneous admission of a slave State. It is even urged as an argument for the division of Florida and its admission into the Union as two States, that it must be done in order to balance with two new slave States the two new free States-soon to be admitted-of Wisconsin and Iowa. To give plausibility to this demand of slavery. it is asserted in an article in a late Virginia paper, (trans ferred to the Globe,) that-

"From the time that new States began to be admitted in addition to the 'Old Thirteen,' from that time it has been the fixed policy of this Union to admit a slave State and a free State at the same time. Thus Kentucky and Vermont came in together. Ohio and Tennessee followed; Alabams and Illinois, Louisiana and Indiana, Missouri and Maine, Arkansas and Michigan. Thus the Union kept its parts even, and, to do so, twice have the New England States diwided their small States and made them less. Vermont and Maine were both divided from other States to make new ones to balance, in the Senate at least, the new large slaveholding States.

Aware of the startling character of such a claim in favor of slavery, the writer of the article says, "it has been the fixed policy of the Union to admit a slave and a free State at the same time." This I deny. The States mentioned

y him as having co			Dalai	ice prin
ple, have been ad	lmitted as fo	ollows:		1.
Slave.		Free.		
Kentucky,	1791	Vermont,		1791
Tennessee,	1796	Ohio,		1802
Louisiana,	1812	Indiana,		1816
Alabama,	1819	Illinois,		1818
Missouri.	1821	Maine,		1820
Arkansas.	1836	Michigan.		1836

Now, in the first place, this writer has omitted Mississi pi (admitted in 1817) from his account current between the laveholding and non-slaveholding States. The introduction of it throws his balance sheet into confusion, besides showing the advantage which slavery has gained over freedom in

the admission of new States.

But, independent of this, the list furnishes no evide 'the "fixed policy" of which he speaks. Thus, sir, all know that the political "balance" between freedom and slavery, nded for, was entirely unthought of when Ken ucky and Vermont came into the Union. The well known state of public feeling on the subject of slavery at that period shows this conclusively. Indeed, the notion that slavery, which it was then declared had received a mortal nd, and would die of consumption," was to run a race

with freedom, is absolutely ridiculous, The idea of a division of "small States of New England to make new ones to balance" is equally destitute of foun-Massachusetts proper dation. Maine was separated from by the Territory of New Hampshire; and her political sepwell as by other obvious considerations, having no relation to the "balance" now contended for. As for Vermont, the "Green mountain boys," driven by the injustice of New

* Since this speech was delivered, one of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. Sevier) has declared, in the Senate, that he would never vote for the admission of another free State into the Union, unless there should be a new slave State to

constitution in 1777, fourteen years before their admission into the Union; & having maintained their independence a-gainst New York, New Hampshire, and Canada, by a combination of the most consummate skill and noble daring, they finally came into the Union in 1791.

I might go through the list and show that the controlling reasons for the admission of all the new States into the U nion have had no connexion with the idea of the "balance suggested. I know the admission of Missouri as a slave State was urged upon the ground of the admission of Maine as a free one; and if I am not mistaken, the claim now fornally insisted on was then for the first time brought forward. It was, I regret to say, successful; and it has again been suc-cessful in the admission of Arkansas as a slave State.

I do not complain that new States at the South have been dmitted into the Union -- not even that seven have been ad mitted from that section, while only six have been admitted from the North. But I do complain that they were admit ted as slave States; and especially that there are among them States whose territory formed no part of the 'Old Thirteen,' and which have, therefore, brought into the Union an addition to the burden and weakness and curse, from which, at he adoption of the constitution, it was universally expected the country would soon be delivered.

But more especially do I complain that it has come to be avowed as a settled principle of national policy that the slave power is to be maintained in its existing relative trength, by the admission of new slave States. How stronv does this contrast with the public sentiment and policy at ne time of the formation of the Constitution! which was then doomed, by the general judgment of the ountry, to speedy destruction-the subject of almost universal execration—now raises its brazen front, and claims to be regarded as an essential element of, and to have its relaive political power carefully maintained in, this Union of

But this is not all. Fearing that, in the vast territory west and North of Missouri, the indomitable spirit of Nor-thern enterprise may raise up new States to add to the empire of Freedom, and diminish the relative strength of slavery, the South turns its eyes to the wide domain and fruitsoil of Texas, and seeks to add to our country a territory which may be manufactured into half a dozen new States to naintain the balance in favor of slavery! Yes, sir; slavery as actually entered upon a system of colonizing-coloni zing by conquest—colonizing from a land of freedom izing to bring under its dominion a country from whose soil, in the advancing power of free principles, it had just

Thus, as slavery sinks in other countries, it rises in this. s its limits are contracted elsewhere, they are enlarged here. At the moment that its iron sceptre is broken in the British West Indies, are American statesmen devising means to trengthen and enlarge its dominion in the land vet redder ed with blood poured out to assert and maintain that "all en are created equal!"

Where is to terminate this progress of the slave power! Where shall its southward movements cease, until, to keep pace with the westward march of freedom to the shores of the Pacific, it shall darken and desolate the fields of Mexico and Gautimala, and find the limit of the same ocean at the sthmus of Darien?

But. Mr. Speaker, slavery is not content with a multipliation of its victims or an extension of its territorial domin ons. It sees the gathering storm, and prepares to avert it. For this purpose it penetrates the free States-it surrounds peaceable assemblies with mobs-it destroys printing presses -- it kills or follows with persecution their conductorseven enters the city of PENN, the city where yet stands the "Hall of Independence," and applies the torch to a noble rdcome into the Halls of Congress, and assailed Liberty in these her most exceed temples, by striking down the cherng silence upon the representatives of freemen here.

But this is not all. Slavery has found its way into the Executive Department of this Government, introducing, and ving efficacy, through that Department, to a new element slaveholding States;" insomuch that the President, while admitting that Congress has constitutional power to abolish the sun, which, after all, gives a glorious light. slavery and the slave-trade in this District, declares, in advance, that he will give his official sanction to no bill for such abolition, "against the wishes of the slaveholding The "wishes," he it observed-not the arguments -of the slaveholding States are to govern the Executive action! With arguments he has nothing to do. He throws from himself all responsibility of judging, and makes the simple fact of the "wishes" of a "minority" of the People cisive. No other interest has ever advanced such a claim In all the struggles about a protective tariff, the manufacturing States have set up no such pretensions; and if they had they would have found no President willing to give such efct to their wishes. Thus, slavery asks and obtains what

would be yielded to no other interest in the country. But slavery is not content with all this. ple of the North, in the strength of their feeling for their rethren in slavery, and under a sense of the national res ponsibility for its continuance, with the abominations of the slave-trade, in this District, send their petitions here for its abolition, Slavery rises up, in the persons of honorable members on this floor, and threatens to dissolve the Union! Yes sir, slavery, that very slavery that, fifty years ago, was d clared to have the consumption, and to be struck with death, has "got well," grown fat and lusty, talks of living forever, and absolutely threatens a dissolution of the Union if he is not "let alone," and permitted to go on unimpeded in his march to complete dominion! Who can find words to express the amazement which this is calculated to excite? Thus it is, Mr. Speaker, that slavery has, ever since this Union was formed, been gradually augmenting its power, moving on, especially during the latter part of the half cenury of our national existence, with giant strides in the narch of encroachment, constantly grasping power, and

rying, give! give! give! now, Mr. Speaker, let me entreat gentlemen to re view the subject in the light which I have endeavored to hrow upon it, and tell me if it is not the heighth of injustice to charge the petitioners and the agitators of the subject of slavery, at the North, with a violation of implied pledges in favor of slavery, when it is manifest beyond the power o contradiction that the Seuth has violated, and is, at this mo nent, flagrantly violating its own most clearly implied pled-

constantly asking for more, never saying enough, but always

ges of a contrary character. Sir, as I have already intimated, the North, so far from ncroaching upon the rights of the South in this matter, are but resisting the encroachments of the slave power. re standing on the very confines of the Constitution, bat ling, not merely for the rights of the slave, but for the dear st rights of freemen. And are they to yield at this point? No, sir, no; not a hair's breadth. They cannot, without a surrender of every thing. It is time the South should understand that the North is no longer to stand still and wit ness the encroachments of slavery with arms folded, eyes closed, and mouths shut; but that, while they will not trans cend by the breadth of a hair, the limits of the Constitution they owe it to themselves-to their country-to its honor a broad—to its safety at home—to humanity—to justice—and to the world, struggling for victory over time-honored op--to stand firm upon the ground of constitutions right, and never surrender for one moment those great wear ons of fair and honest warfare against slavery-freedom

peech-freedom of the press-and freedom of petition, But I may be told that, though there might have be the adoption of the Constitution, no such compromise in fa-vor of slavery as is now contended for, yet that there should be such a compromise now; that, since the South are so ex-citable on the subject, it is not best to agitate it; but to refrain for the purpose of preserving the Union. Sir, I am willing to yield much for the sake of peace—which none can prize more highly than I do--and for the Union-whose be prize more highly than I do-and for the Calon nefits are, by no means, to be lightly put at hazard. But I am not willing to yield every thing. There is a point where yielding must stop, or every thing will be demanded and sur-

Compromise! What is a compromise but a mutual co And what are the South prepared to concede! Nothing! As usual in the contest between freedom and sla very in this country, the concessions must all be on one side. While slavery is reaching forth the arms of her pow er in every direction—lengthening her cords and strength ing her stakes, and grasping, by a bold and daring the entire control of the Union, the People of the must stand—shut their mouths—throw away their pens—break their presses—and sit down in silence, without even the poor privilege of praying for deliverance from her all-grasping dominion! And all in the spirit of compromise! the sake of peace! and the Union! sicken the soul of a freeman to hear this cant of comp

complishment.

Mr. Speaker, I have done with the "co I regret that I am complled to leave this branch of my subject while so much remains to be said to But I must forbear.

Recurring to the question more directly before the House remark that there is another reason, substantially though not very distintly, urged against the reception of pe as on the subject of slavery. It is, that they come from abolitionists.

I have been amazed, while sitting here, to witness the strife on this floor, in denouncing the men and women whose prayers come up here for the abolition of slavery. "Pedanknaves"-"superstitious fanatics"-"vile 'desperate and despicable fanatics," are specimens of this deindulge in no retorts; and surely I cannot find it in my heart to indulge any suited to such attacks. Not that I do not hold in high estimation the many excellent and intelligent of my constituents who are thus assailed; but it is becau thus esteem them, that I make no reply to such de "Abolitionists!" What is abolition? At what does in

aim? By what means is it sought to accomplish its objects? These are questions which I propose, briefly, to answer.

Abolition is among the noblest of the objects which can engage the efforts of man. It is the deliverance of MEN nership of themselves. It is to take away whips and tor instincts of self-support, and the nobler and more efficient ones of care for the support of others. It is to substitute sings. It is to emancipate mind from complete human doon and raise it to freedom of thought, freedom of pur pose, and conscious responsibility to the God of the Universe. It is to open the Bible, now shut to millions of human beings, and to give them the privilege, and aid them to "searching the Scriptures," which are "able to

make them wise unto salvation. This is abolition. Who ought to be reproached for it?
Who ought to be ashamed of it? It may be sneered at and erided; and may come to be used as a name of reproach. But who cares for a name? Who that is capable of undertanding what principle means, will tremble at the name of Here is the thing. Look at it. Is there t nobler end under Heaven-can there be-than the emancipation of the body and the soul of man from such dominio and his restoration to such rights?

These great purposes abolitionists aim to accomplish to the extent of their power throughout this country, and thro-out the world. 'Their benevolence is bounded by no lines latitude or longitude; by no seas, oceans, or continents It grasps the globe. Wherever there is a human being sufring from oppression, there does it find an object of kind regard and anxious solicitude. It feels for thos as bound with them." The fetters which gall the limbs of the slave lacerate its own spirit. Impelled by a quenchles love for man, it crosses oceans, climbs mounta ents, encounters dangers, faces death, for his redemp tion from oppression, and his elevation to freedom, intelli

gence, virtue, happiness, hope, and Heaven. Such is abolition. But some may say abolition, thus ex plained, is an effect which we would indeed like to see acand, in this sense, we are abolitionists; but we are opposed to abolition-ism—that is, to the means that are

I use the word abolition, in this discussion, both in its opular sense, as descriptive of the present great movement | uable the tion, as descriptive of the effect sought to be accor by that movement-leaving to those who hear me to giv shed and solemnly guarantied right of petition, and impos- it a signification appropriate to the connexion in which it is used. But what I say of abolition, as an effect, I would substantially say of it as descriptive of the present great movement to produce that effect. By this, however, I do not intend to sanction every thing that is done by every bopower unknown to the Constitution, namely, "the wishes | dy engaged in this movement. I have seen, and still see, many things to disapprove. But I regard them as spots in

> In approving of the present abolition movement, I speak in reference to the principles which give it vitality, and the great agencies by which it is sought to give them efficacy trained by truth, and the spirit of the religion of Christ. Disapproving, as I do, of precipitate and ill-directed meas ures, and the indulgence of a harsh and bitter zeal in this cause, I feel, nevertheless, bound, in sincerity, to say, that I had much rather see even this than to witness a con of the nation's death slumber over this great question. The first movements in the process of purifying the atm are not unfrequently announced by "harsh thunder." the thunder storm is nearly over-to be followed, I trust, by a steady and refreshing rain, which shall nourish the thirsty earth, and finally bring forth an abundant harvest of good

> our country. By what means does abolition seek to accomplish its s? BY THE POWER OF TRUTH. sight of the Goliah of slavery, it matches fearlessly to meet him. Trusting in the power of Truth, and showing their respect for slaveholders by confidence in its practical efficacy abolitionists patiently, and kindly, and perseveringly urge upon them its demands, and press them with its entreat I say kindly. Perhaps not always so. Better it were al -far better! But slavery is slavery! when the full import of that word enters their minds, would do no credit to their hearts, though it might secure for them

the reputation of prudence, and save them from reproach. By the power of truth, abolitionists seek to create, every where, a public sentiment against slavery. They see th nation drugged with the opiates of wealth and pleasure, riot ng in present abundance, and grasping after still greater while the slave treads the same everlasting round of labo unrequited, and of toil unblest, his mind brooded in perpet ual darkness, his crushed spirit feeling no elevated tions, and entering into none of the enjoyments suited to its noble nature and high destiny: while the nation, like the Priest and the Levite, have "passed by," in cold, selfish in lifference, leaving him to perish, without help and withou hope. By patient and untiring efforts do abolitionists seel awake the People of this nation from their guilty slum per over the wrongs of slavery, and produce a conviction that the time has come when something should be done fo

To the extent of the constitutional power of Congress ver this subject they ask its action. They pray it to abolis slavery and the slave-trade in this District, over which it has exclusive jurisdiction, and to pronibit, as it clearly has a right to do, the slave-trade between the States, and to admi

But their great, leading object is to create such a public entiment in the South as shall effect the abolition of slaery in the slaveholding States by their own legislation. To lo this, they labor, in the first place, to arouse the North to consideration of this subject, to the end that it may speak out in clear and decided language its condemnation very, and thus exert upon the South a strong moral influence n favor of its abolition—believing that the South will n pertinaciously refuse to yield to the calm and enlighten judgment of their brethren, especially when it is in accordance with the judgment of the great mass of the civilized

While speaking of the means by which aboliti to accomplish the abolition of slavery in the United States, deem it proper to disabuse them of the charge of aiming to slavery in the States by the legislation of Congress -a charge which is, I am informed, believed by many of he South to be well founded. I hold in my hand "Jay's View of the action of the Fed

eral Government in behalf of Slavery"—a work published by the American Anti-Slavery Society, and, of course, expressing its views on the topics of which it treats. While ask the attention of the House to that portion of the book which I am about to read, I take occasion to commend the entire work to the attention of those who may be able to obtain it, as containing facts and views worthy the of all the members of this House, and the people of this ation. The author says, (p. 216:)

"Every State possesses all the powers of independent soverighty, except such as she has delegated to the Federal All the powers not specified in the Constiution as delegated are by that instrument reserved. Among he powers specified, that of abrogating the slave codes of he several States is not included. On the contray, the guarnty of the continuance of the African slave-trade for 20 he establishment of the federal ratio of representation, all efer to and acknowledge the existence of slavery under State authority. If, therefore, the abolitionists, unmindful mn and repeated disclaimers of all power in

York, declared themselves independent, and formed a State Abolition; -- its Aims -- and the Means of their Ac. States, should, with unexampled perfidy, attempt to bring about such legislation; and if Congress, regardless of their oaths, should ever be guilty of the consummate folly and weakness of passing a law emancipating the slaves held under State authority, the Union would, most unquestionably, be rent in twain. The South would, indeed, be craven, couln it submit to such profligate usurpation. It would be compelled to withdraw, not for the preservation of slavery alone, but for the protection of all its rights; and indeed the liberties of every State would be jeoparded under a government which, spurning all constitutional restraints, should assume the omnipotence of the British Parliament. But it s scarcely worth while to anticipate the consequence of an act which can never be perpetrated so long as the people of the North retain an ordinary share of honesty and intelli-

And now, Mr. Speaker, let me show you the relation with this movement, at the North, hears to abolition else-nere. Let me show you that it is but part of the great abolition movement of this age—a movement, in regard to whose principles and progress no American statesman ough me especially call your attention to British abolition, which forms so prominent a part of it; and from whose origin, progress, and termination both the North and the South may draw lessons of the deepest practical importance.

The British slave-trade had existed for near two centuries, when David Hartley moved, in the House of Commons contrary to the laws of God and the rights of man." met the fate which a resolution, making the same affirmation of a similar trade carried on in sight of this Capitol would probably now meet in this Hall. It was promptly re

In 1783, a petition against the trade was, for the first time, presented in the House of Commons. It met the fate which the petitions I have in my drawer before me will meet, f the rule I am opposing shall be adopted: its consideration The Quakers, with whom these unsuccessful efforts ori-

ginated, were not discouraged. On the 7th of July of that year, Six of them met in London "to consider what steps they should take for the relief and liberation of the negro slaves in the West Indies, and for the discouragement of the slave-trade on the coast of Africa."

What a sublime spectacle is here presented! Siz men meeting together to devise means for waking the British naion from the guilty slumber of two hundred years! Six to overturn a system of injustice and oppression which had received the sanction of ages; and which was fortified by the interests, the prejudices, and even the religion of the whole British empire! Nothing can sceed it in moral sublimity, but the going forth of twelve ishermen at the command of the "Despised and Rejected," o assail an empire of Pagan idolatry and superstition which ershadowed the world And what was the principle, and what the spirit of this

nighty enterprise! They were, the Great Truth which this nation had just triumphantly maintained in a seven year's war, and the benevolence which had sent forth to all nations he twelve disciples of the Christian faith, seventeen hun lred and fifty years before.

Six Quakers! I cannot leave them! How prompt to yield to the "inward light!" How steady to the noble pur-pose it dictated! Well did Patrick Henry say, "I shall hoor the Quakers for their noble efforts to abolish slavery." And who will not honor them for their patient, untiring de-votion both in Great Britain and in this country, in behalf

of their oppressed brethren of the African race? How val-'testimony" they have uniformly borne against The Six Quakers! Let none, henceforth, be dishearter in the cause of truth and righteousness, though few, and feeble, and despised. It was not by might, nor by wisdom, out by the power of Truth, that these men went forward and verified the prediction that "one shall chase a thousand, and

two put ten thousand to flight." The Six Quakers! us remember them, and be faithful to humanity, to justice The Six Quakers were soon joined by the same number of philanthropists of other Christian denominations. "The twelve" held meetings in London to devise means for revo lutionizing the sentiment of an empire! Agents were an public attention to the great subject. The Pulpit and

Press were enlisted. Books, pamphlets, and newspaers were freely circulated. Within a few years petition to Parliament were multiplied, insomuch that a comm was at length appointed by the Government to inquire into the African slave-trade; and, finally, on the 9th of May, 1788, the House of Commons voted that they would, at the next session, take the subject of that trade into considera

Without pursuing further the details of this matter. fice it to say, that the ball thus put into motion continued to roll on, until the slave-trade was abolished by act of Parlis

ent in the year 1807. Quakers did not end here. If it had thus terminated, it would have been, in the end, little less than a failure, for while slavery, the parent of the slave trade, is cherished, it will be in vain to attempt a complete suppression of its offspring. The great principle of opposition to the one can never be satisfied without the destruction of the other. This rinciple continued to operate with augmented power, and various means, until the whole fabric of African slavery n the British dominions at length tumbled into ruins. Th esult is before us, even at our doors, in the full and complet emancipation of more than eight hundred thousand slaves in ne British West India Islands, on the 1st. of August, 1838 I might recur to the early history of this great movement British philanthropy, and show you with what bitternes and violence its projectors and supporters were assailed; and with what strange assurance slavery and the slave trade were efended by their advocates. But time will not permit Suffice it to say, that the men who urged on the movement were denounced as "hypocrites and fanatics," and their project as visionary and delusive. It was declared in Parlia ent that it was "the intention of Providence, from the beinning, that one set of men should be slaves to another. he abolition of the trade, it was confidently predicted, would ain the Colonies, and fill them with massa while the trade itself was actually vindicated on the ground of "its conformity with the principles of natural and revealed religion, as delineated in the Word of God!" "We had to i," (says Clarkson, in his history of that struggle,) and almost to degrade ourselves by doing so, against the And now, Mr. Speaker, can you consider the principles which lay at the foundation of that great movement—car you reflect upon their mighty moral power, and mark thei triumphant results, and wonder at the existence of American abolition! Wonder? Why, sir, would it not be among the greatest wonders of the world that the People of the U nited States should, with this history, and these results be fore them, have continued to sleep over American slavery French Abolition.

Sir, look at the influence which the British example ha exerted upon other countries besides our own. Look, for example, at what is now going on in France. Abolition is ngaging the attention of some of the greatest minds in the Societies are formed, and the subject is undergoing ough investigation. I have before me a summs nties by M. DE Tocqueville, in the name of the com-sion charged with examining the question of the abolitio lavery in the French dominions, which I beg permission read. It is as follows:

"The report passes lightly and content arguments in favor of slavery, and takes for granted the con-viction in every mind that it ought to be done away with. passes immediately to the question of its being necessary prepare the slave for emancipation previous to liberating im, M. Tocqueville, in the name of the commission, asseris that all attempts to improve, enlighten, and prepare the slave, as long as he is a slave, are impossible. The slave not only is ignorant of marriage—of the sacredness and morality of that tie—but incapable of being made to appreciate marriage and slavery-between slavery and the which accompanies marriage. The slave's children are his equals—are independent of him, and excite no interest. None of the prudence and other virtues attending paternity accom pany it in the slave. Christianity is equally incompatible with slavery—equally unintelligible. The minister of religion appears either as a support of the master's rule, and is gion appears either as a support of the master's rule, and is thus abhorred; or he preaches the doctrine of Christian freedom, dangerous to the master. The commission, therefore, abandons the idea of preparing the slave for freedom by any whilst a slave. Emancipation,

Another summary which I have seen of this important them by carrying out the threat to dissolve the Union? eport represents it as saying:
"The idea of emancipation is already present to the

minds of all in the colonies. 'The approach of this great social change, the natural fears and the lawful hopes which it inspires, penetrate all bosoms, and produce deep agitation.' The recent events in the neighboring British islands have brought the idea of coming emancipation home to the plan-

The report concludes by proposing that, in the sessi 1841, a law for the abolition of slavery shall be presented, determining the amount of the indemnity which is to be saved to the state by means of the salary of the emancipated negroes-the labor of the latter to be secured by an express

Here is the effect which the principles of abolition, illustrated and enforced by the British example, are producing in Present movement a revival of our early Abolition

and part of the great movement of Christendom. Do you still wonder at the feeling which exists at the North on this subject? Go back, for a moment, to the early history of abolition in our own country. Consider the nature and extent of the anti-slavery feeling of the Revolution and of the times succeeding it. Consider how wide, and leep, and strong was the current of this feeling when the Constitution was formed, and the present Government was organized; and then think how natural it is that the example of Great Britian, who has gone forward, in the very spirit of our own early abolition, while we have gone backward, should shame our recreancy to our own principles, and make us haste to redeem ourselves from its reproach. How is it possible, with such associations crowding upon the national mind, that we should not eatch some of the inspiration of the imes when our fathers, looking up to Heaven for deliverance from oppression, thought of the slaves, and promised to deliver, as they themselves prayed to be delivered-of the times when Washiugton and Jefferson, Martin and Pinkney, Franklin and Jay, with a host of others, distinguished as tatesmen, jurists, and divines, united in declaring slavery to be a violation of the "law of eternal justice," and a curse to the country.

Mr. Speaker, look yourself at all this, and tell me if you do not find your own spirit moved a little on this subjectif the fire of abolition does not begin to kindle even in your own bosom, and impulses begin to move your own generous heart. At least tell me of you can any longer wonder at the anti-slavery movements of the North; or if you can find it n your heart to denounce as " desperate and despicable fantics" the men and women whose hearts, happily free in this respect from the prejudices of your own education, sympathize in the great movements of humanity in behalf of the African race, and feel the inspiration of the principles which have wrought out such happy results.

Sir, the present anti-slavery movement in this country out part of the great movement of Christendom against slaery which has been going on for centuries, and especially for the last half century. Ever since Christianity emerged from the ages of oppression's dark and iron reign—raising her majestic form, and reaching forth her open hands with healing for the nations-has Emancipation gone forth with protection for the weak, help for the helpless, and soothin or the heart of sorrow. Bending over the crushed and bleeding victims of oppression, it has poured oil and wine in to their wounds-given deliverance to the captives-opened the prison doors to them that were bound-broken the fetters from the body—given freedom to the mind—and raised man to the true dignity and glory of his immortal nature. On her triumphant banner has been inscribed—Emancipa-tion of Mind—Emancipation of Speech—Emancipation of the Press .- EMANCIPATION OF

And is it, sir, thought to impede the progress of Emanci ation by the puny efforts that are made Can you hold the winds, stay the tides, or stop the ourse of universal nature? Then may you seal up fountains of sympathy in the human soul, extinguish the ense of justice, and arrest the onward march of human eman cipation. Stop emancipation! As well might the scoffer at Noah's ark-building have undertaken to shut the window of Heaven, seal the fountains of the deep, or roll back the tide which drove them to the mountain tops as their last ref

uge from the rising flood. There are some who, faithless as to the efficacy of gag solutions and gag rules, talk of a reception and commitmen of the petitions, and a report thereon; which report is to pu down abolition. Sir, you might as well attempt to blow ou he sun as to put down abolition by a speech or a report.

Gag resolutions, gag rules, and "put down" speeches and eports, will be like putting down a walking stick in the dississippi to stop its current. You think only of a rivulet when there is a mighty stream. Turn your eyes to the Southeast. Behold the Gulf stream sweeping by your shores with its resistless and never-ceasing tide. Can you stop it? Run out a pier of corkwood from Charleston. is the result? The Gulf stream moves on! And there is an emblem of the stream of abolition which is rolling in upon he South from the British West Indies. Within a shore ime it will be swollen by the stream of French emancipa on; and then, in the course of a few years, by that of Spa

And then, sir, you do not think of the extent snd power of abolition sentiment in our own country. Stop up the rater of a volcano, and soon the trembling, heaving earth re veals the mighty agency at work within! Sir, the human heart is full of abolition; and sooner, or later it will come forth. There is that in slavery which seizes hold of the deepest sympathy of the human soul, and gives to it the mos intense activity. It is not mere animal sympathy. It is not excited alone by accounts of bodily suffering; nor sooth ed into indifference by its mitigation. It is a sympathy with the nobler nature of the slave, crushed by the weight of slavery. It rejoices, indeed, to see him any where comfortably fed, and clothed, and housed; but it, nevertheless, sees him a slave!—his mind darkened, and his heart insensible to any higher emotions than the hopes and fears which are nounded by the narrow space of his earthly existence—an existence, (I speak of slavery generally—there are exceptions) elevated to no practical purposes of duty to God and nan above the brute that labors by his side. It sees, in

The feeling produced by the contemplation of deep, and will be enduring. And, sir, it is to take posses-sion of minds that have hitherte directed but little attention to this subject. It has now, indeed, a very deep hold on the minds of men who have connected themselves with no anti slavery movements; men who may, perhaps, never join an anti-slavery society; but whose influence will, by and by, ell against slavery with great effect. Under the modern ting influence of such men. Northern abolition is destined to ettle down into a calm, steady, deep, and resistless current of abolition sentiment and feeling, which will make it more terrible to the South than an army with banners. And then, sir, while abolition shall thus progress at the

North, it will begin to be manifested elsewhere. Sir, before you are aware, it will make its appearance in the very heart of the South itself. Hitherto the anti-slavery feeling in tha quarter (and there is a great deal of it there) has been absorbed by the schemes of colonization. The delusion that colonization can be made a complete remedy for the evil of slavery, by removing the whole of the slave population from the country, is to be dispelled, as involving an utter impos-sibility; and the opponents of slavery at the South are to be thrown upon the simple alternative of abolition or slavery— slavery with a fearful increase of numbers, and slavery with-

When the southern mind shall be brought to look that alternative full in the face, (and the sooner it is done the bet-ter,) then will "abolition" begin to make its appearance in he South. Indeed, sir, it is now there to a much greater extent than many are aware. And well it may be; for here has long been an Abolition Agent traversing the whole Southern country—an agent of surpassing ability and pow-er—an ageut who will soon give your Calhoun's and Thompthing to do besides framing gag resolutions sons sometimes to do besides training gag resolutions for these legislative halls; and constructing cob-houses for de-fence against the artillery or Northern abolition. Do you ask me the name of that agent ? I will tell you. It is conscience—the most unyielding, uncompromising abolitionist the world ever saw. He has long lectured at the South with various success: He never fails to visit the bed of death, and there often speaks with great effect! He has England for the last half century with astonishing success; and is now at work in France; and is preparing to visit Spain, and Portugal, and other countries in Europe and America. I warn my Southern brethren to look out for this abolitionist—not for the purpose of catching and hang-ing him—for they can do neither—but to see him as he is to measure his dimensions—to study his character—to respect his authority—and to yield to his power.

Such, sir, are the foes, external and internal, with which slavery has to contend. And is it thought to retreat from

it would be like jumping into the crater of a volcano to escape its smoke and cinders. A dissolution of the Union, to escape the influence of abolition! Why, sir, the moment you do this, there will be enlisted under the banner of the great anti-slavery agent now within your borders a thousand auxiliaries more powerful than all the Birneys and Blanchards, the Stewarts and Stantons in the land, A dissolution of this Union for the purpose of saving the institution of slavery! And that in the midst of the nincteenth cent Christian era! Was ever infatuation like this? Would a dissolution of the Union shield the South from the power of abolition? Would it not, thenceforward, act with tenfold energy? Would not a severance of the Union instantly awaken through the whole South an oppressive sense of the evils of slavery! and a still more oppressive sensibility to the deep disapprobation of the civilized world?

of promise and of hope, and launch upon the deep, in search of regions beyond the reach of civilized and Christian man, then, but not till then, let it talk of dissolving the Union to save the institution of domestic slavery. Disposition towards Slaveholders—Responsibilities

Sir, when the South shall be prepared to quit this fair land

of Pious Slaveholders. In discussing this subject, I have spoken, as I felt bound to do, with great plainness, of the character, the encroach-ments, the deserts, and the doom of slavery. In doing this, I fear that, though intending to avoid harshness, I may have been unconsciously betrayed into it. With slaveholders I have no personal controversy. To them, as to all, I would be respectful and kind, while I am, as I must be, open and decided in my hostility to slavery. Of their motives in sustaining the institution of slavery, I have nothing to say. I am not constituted a judge of their hearts. There is One that judgeth. I assume no such office-standing here not to lecture on morals, but to speak of human rights. Nor would I indulge in any sneers, invectives, or anathemas. They are as foreign to my feelings as they are to the proprieties of the place and the occasion. Let those who che wield such weapons. My business is to reason, not to rail; to entreat, not to denounce. For the slaves I have pity; for their masters no other than feelings of kindness and goodwill. They are alike my brethren; and I would no sooner

nsult the feelings of the one than I would apply the lash to the backs of the other. Among slaveholders there are men of great personal worth. I see such around me. But I must be permitted to say to them, and to all that stand in this relation, that they know not what they do. They avoid, doubtless, what are called the cruelties of slavery, and are regarded as kind masters But do they reflect that they, and such as they, constitute the very pillars of slavery ?-that the whole system, with its ed cruelties and undeniable outrages on human rights. would fall, if good and pious men were to withdraw from it their countenance and support? That such would be the effect is undeniable. How much longer they can, under the increasing light of the rising day, continue their present relation to the institution, or whether any longer, I will not take upon me to say. But I do say that there are responsibilities connected with a continuance of this relation, which have something to do with the consequences of that relation; comething to do with the enormity of the system of which it orms a part, and which they are endeavoring to clothe with the sacred garb of Christian principle. The truth is, the whole system of slavery is wrong, incurably wrong. Pious slaveholders avoid what they deem oppression and cruelty, without reflecting that, in its mildest forms, slavery contain the great essential element of all oppression and cruelty,-

namely, injustice. Expediency and Justice. ing, Mr. Speaker, I beg permission to consider

briefly, an objection which is urged against granting the prayer of the petitions which the contemplated rules reject, drawn from considerations of expediency. ng, says the objector, that Congress have the power to abolish slavery and the slave-trade here, yet it is

Mr Speaker, this is a question of justice. Let me illus-Mr Speaker, this is a question of justice. Let me illustrate. I take a man's horse and put him into my stable as my own property. Justice comes and says, Open that stable door and send that horse to his owner. But the law has authorized me to take him. For indebtedness? asks Justice. No. Then let the door be opened at once; and let the law be repealed without delay. Who will say that expedience av resist that order?

But let us vary the case. Instead of taking the man's orse, I take the man himself, claim him as my property, drive him to my fields and compel him to lat ompensation. Justice meets me and says: Lay down that whip and cease to claim that man as property. But the law has authorized me thus to claim and use him. No matter for that, I say, Let him go; and to the law makers I say, Repeal your law immediately. Would not expediency blu to be seen countermanding either of these orders?

Take another case. There is a man riding through Pennsylvania Avenue, and there are fifty men in chains marchng before him. What is he doing with them ! Driving them to market! JUSTICE comes along and asks, By what authority are you doing this! By authority of the laws of the United States, is the answer. Have these men committed crimes? asks Justice. No, is the reply. Then knock off those chains instantly. But the Nation has authorized me to chain and drive these men, and I shall do it; cease your impertinence. And what next do we see? Why, sir, JUSTICE turns from the scene of horror, and, lifting up his compet voice, says to the nation, Cease this injustice; comand that these victims of oppression he restored to freedom; command it immediately. Stay, cries the slave driver, it is inexpedient—Inexpedient! inexpedient! exclaims Justick, eak these chains, and let them not, for another moment,

bind the limbs that God Almighty made for freedom. Who, sir, will dare stand up, and, in the name of expediency, resist this command ? None but those whose m have never grasped the great idea of Justice; who have never considered the nature and authority of its claims upon human obedience. JUNITICE! how deep and comprehensive its meaning! How inflexible its decisions! How inexorable its commands! How watchful is its guardianship of human rights! How deep does it lie at the foundation of our civil stitutions! The English common law, the inh and the blessing of our country, rests upon it. It gives stability to our State Constitutions; and here it is, the very "corner stone" of the Federal Constitution. "To BETABLISH JUSTICE!" How properly does this stand out in bold relief, among the assigned purposes of its adoption; and with what singular appropriateness was it made to precede and stand in immediate connexion with another great purrose, namely, "to ensure domestic tranquility," forming, in fact, the true and only basis on which that tranquility can rest. JUSTICE! sir, it is the noblest attribute of the Almighty—mmutable as his own nature, and firm and enduring as his

everlasting throne-high as Heaven, deep as Hell, a

and boundless as the universe. JUSTICE! Let that word be

engraved on the pillars that surround these Halls of Legis-lation, and upon the walls of the Executive Mansion; let it blaze from the dome of every Capitol in the Union; let it be written in stars on the expanse of the American heavens; and let it be deeply furrowed with the ploughshare of truth upon the broad face of our country, from Ocean to Ocean.

But I am asked—with all your veneration for Justice, would you now vote to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia? Is not "public opinion through-out the Union against it?" And is it not "utterly impracticable ?" That may be; though I think the publi it less opposed to it than the objector imagines. But it is not impracticable for me to vote for it; or, at least, to declare that I will do so, if I can have an opportunity. Possibly my vote might stand alone, though I do not deem that quite certain. But the vindication of many a right has had as small a beginning as this. None that I ever heard of was vindicated by hearinging with the declaration that nothing roughly cated by beginning with the doclaration that nothing could be done, and, in accordance with it, doing nothing. Whoever here believes that Justica demands the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in this District, let him say so by his vote. If he begins alone, he will not long remain so. How small was the beginning of Abolition in the British Parliament? small, I mean, in numbers and measure. was WILBERFORCE—possessing a soul as large in its be nevolence as the universe, and a mind that grasped the mighty subject in the profound depth of of its great prince and in its vast bearings on the destinies of the race. rights he vindicated, and to whose deliverance from oppres-sion he devoted his life. WILBERTORCE! A name ! [see unworthy to pronounce, and which I never can prono but with the deepest veneration for his meek and ge hough dauntless courage and noble bearing

When Wilberforce moved, for the first of the he did move, the abolition of the slave trade, he was de ed, even by name, on the floor of the House of Com as a "hypocrite and lunatic;" but that did not move him (Concluded on Fourth Page.)

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI: Tuesday Morning, April 21, 1810.

We have some excellent communication on hand which will be published next week - among them are letters from agents, a profound article on Theocratic slavery, and a letter from a correspondent in Tennessee, giving a most cheering report of the progress of Emancipation in the South.

Mr. Slade's Speech is finished this week. It occupies one more number than we intended, It is a noble effort. As for his Harrisonian remarks, they may go for what they are worth.

OUR ANNIVERSARY .- It is expected, the an effort will be made at our next Anniversary, to secure the support of Ohio abolitionists for the third party scheme. We hope all the soher, well-balanced friends of the cause will be largely represen

If our lecturers can make it convenient to attend without too great expense, it is desirable that they should be present.

A large assortment of books has been ordered from New York, to be sent to Massilon; so that our friends will have an opportunity through their delegates of purchasing sets of books for libraries and depositories. We hope they will attend to this matter.

The following gentlemen will act as a Commit tee of Arrangements. Arvine Wales, Darius Ford, and Samuel Macey, of Kendall; O. N. Sage, George W. Warner, W. M. and R. H. Folger, Samuel Pease, Wm. Freed, H. Partridge, and J. O. Bloss, of Massillon.

MR. ADAMS.

We see the following extract from a letter. quoted in some political papers, which hitherto have been anti-slavery in their tone. They are quoted without comment, and we take it for grant ed therefore, with approbation. One thing should never be forgotten, in estimating the worth of an opinion of Mr. Adams. Of great learning and genius, and much sagacity, he is distinguished, also, by some rare eccentricities.

"Mn. ADAMS ON ABOLITI'N,-The following are the concluding passages of a letter from Mr. Adams, concerning the action of voluntary societies, slavery, &c., to a gentle-

man in Brooklyn.

In Washington's Farewell Address to the People of the United States, he says, 'All combinations and associations. under whatever plausible character, with the real design to erect, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation of the constituted authorities, are destructive of the fundamental principle (that of popular government) and of fatal ten-

There is not in the farewell address one sentiment more valuable as admonition to his countrymen, than this. I have Van Buren in my estimation, was narrowing down this maxim of all embracing patriotism into a venomous and malignant denunciation of the anti-republican tendencies of associated wealth; as if the mischief of the associated now-

er was confined to the action of the rich, Since the days of Washington, I have been always on my guard against partial associations to control public measures have never been a member of any one of them:-not even

of a Temperance society.

Association to influence, direct and control the action of the government, is, however, the universal expedient of parties, all interests and all opinions. We have them in num-berless varieties and forms.

The Colonization society is one of them. A vast under which originated entirely with the slaveholders, and by which the benevolence and humanity of the Northern States have been, and continue to be, egregiously duped. The colored colonies of Liberia, receiving their bread and constitution of sovereign and independent Republics, from the American colonization Society, form the most extraordipary communities on the face of the earth.

American Anti-Slavery Society, composed of men. not holding a single slave, undertaking to coax and reason five millions of their fellow-citizens into the voluntary surrender of 12 hundred millions of their property, and com mencing their discourse to the heart by proclaiming every holder of a man in bondage, a man stealer, doomed Mosaic law to be stoned to death, is also to the eye of a rational observer a very curious show. Peter Pindar represents Prudence, when she goes into a house, as leaving al her opinions with her pattens at the door .- But it would seem as if every man who enters into a political association. must leave not only his own opinions but his common sense

I have never been permitted by the House of Representatives to give my opinions upon the abolition question gener ally, nor upon that of abolition in the District of Columbia My struggle has been for the right of Petition--freedom of freedom of debate-freedom of the Press. The South immediately proscribed me as an abolitionist. The abolitionists sent almost all their petitions to me -- a large number of them because their own Representatives would not present them. I never gave the slightest countenance ir petitions for the immediate uncompensated abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia or elsewherebut the South thought and said I did, and their Lecturers and newspaper Editors were beginning to hold up their roo of political action, in terrorem, and to give intimations abscribe to their whole creed, or take the consequences of incurring their high displeasure, I found it sary therefore, to be perfectly explicit with them, and I was not allowed to do it in the House, I addressed to them the

two letters which you will find herewith enclosed. I was strongly invited by Mr. Leavitt and Mr. Stanton t attend the late National Anti-Slavery Convention at Albany; but declined for reasons which I assigned them in my an-

If the total abolition of slavery, be in the purposes of Divine Providence, as I believe and fervently hope it is, other agents & other means will in its own due time be employed, than either the American Colonization or Abolition Societies. Or if these Societies or either of them are to be made instrumental in the accomplishment of the great work, they must entirely change their modes of operation and come down from the empyrean of their fancy to the vapory atmos-

I am with great respect, Dear Sir.

J. Q. ADAMS. Associated action finds its source and reason, in the feebleness of the individual, and his inability while standing alone, to protect himself against evil. or achieve any great good. The instincts of human nature and the necessities of our condition compel us to associate. There always will be minor combinations within the great association, termed civil society, for the accomplishment of objects, which civil government cannot reach. And there always will be partial associations for the control of government, so long as men's minds differ in their notions of the public good. The foundation of party is laid in this very fact. Like seeks like. Individuals who think alike will unite. and if their notions bear upon politics, they will act politically, in other words attempt to direct the action of the government, so as to carry out their principles. Other classes of individuals differing with these, have no alternative but to unite and yet dealing his left-hand blows against aboliand act in the same way. To imagine it possible that men should live under a government, origin- of the anti-slavery enterprise. ating with themselves, and always act simply as individuals, without concert or mutual understanding, is to imagine an absurdity greater than that what course he will take-whether he will launch which Mr. Adams charges upon the American An-

ti-Slavery Society. Seeing such societies are inevitable, the only ed it, eagerly, indignantly, and explicitly. Now, act Mone! Mr. Adams has chosen to act aloneand what has he done? Why, his individual ac-

that very association of which he speaks so lightly. Nay, had it not been for the efforts of that society, he, like the rest of the North, would now be slumbering over the insidious assaults of slavery on our institutions. What would his speeches have availed against Texas, had it not been for the concurrent, wide-spread and powerful efforts of the American Anti-slavery Society? Had not the public mind been agitated by this body, his speeches, if delivered, would not have been read.

To bring the subject within a narrower compass. Bad men will always unite in support of an evil. If good men, after the pattern of Mr. Adams, choose to stand aloof, and alone, acting each one without concert, they may be as eloquent as Doctor Channing, or make the "empyrean" ring upon them; and their only consolation will be, that parts." they have not endangered government by creating an association to control its action! With all due deference to Mr. Adams' years, the advocate of ulevil action, can only be met by associated good ac-

Mr. Adams, for more than a year past, has expressed no little contempt for the operations of the him that is in reputation for wisdom and honor." Abolition Societies. Like all our antagonists, he is ant at finding fault, but slow to propose a remedy. If every thing that has hitherto been done for the abolition of slavery be weak and ill-judged, power. What else can be done to remedy this, than to spread light on the subject, and endeavor derstanding, preach to their consciences, do all that meeting. facts, arguments and expostulation can do, to bring to his country.

of slavery. We propose to reform this legislation. it so that it shall tell against slavery, and in its re- be regarded as a failure. sults tend to blot out from our statute books, laws which transgress equality of rights, by proscripthis? Has he discovered a better method of reaching the desired result? What mode of individu- yeas 44, nays 33. alism, will substitute associated action in this case?

Pindar, will be any thing but profitable, question with the church-to show, how her want of fidelity and christian boldness ministers to the support of the system of slavery. What else can ety had requested the editor of the Emancipator we do in the matter? Have we left common sense at the door, here also? Will Mr. Adams enlighten

our ignorance? We might go on to particularize our modes of Mr. Adams what can we do towards the South. that we have not done? We have addressed their fears and hopes, their interest, their magnanimity. their humanity, their love of glory, their reason. Access to them in every way we have sought, and neglected no opportunity of laying the truth before their minds. What more can be done? Can we legislate for them? Or, are we to wait and do nothing, until the wrath of God shall be revealed against them from Heaven, ridding the country at once by his thunderbolts, of the damning curse which has so long overshadowed it?

If we can gather any thing concerning his plan. t is to seek an amendment of the Constitution. whereby the whole subject may be disposed of. We, too, look for such a change. But, can this be effected without previous discussion-without this coaxing and reasoning, which he holds in so much contempt? The action of a single individual, we are to believe, startling the country for the first time, without any preliminary agitation of the subject. or movements calculated to press on the public mind the necessity of such action, is to be the great. the successful scheme for abolishing slavery! We also seek amendments of the Constitution, but we dwell too much in the "vapory atmosphere of this nether world," to see clearly how amendments are to be procured, without first preparing the public mind to recognize their necessity, and carry them into effect. If the true state of the case were understood, it would be seen, that abolitionists are question practically, and treat it with common to bring forward such a man as Mr. Birney. sense: while Mr. Adams and those who think with him, are the real star-gazers, and dwellers in the "empyrean of fancy."

Shall we write? No. Shall we speak? Shall we invoke the testimony of the church? Shall we try the ballot box? No. Shall we associate? No. Shall we do anything as individuals? No. What, then? Why, Providence, in due time, will use other means!

Such, we suppose, is Mr. Adams' plan-a plan made up of negatives aided by a single, mystical very Society, or that of Mr. Adams.

Mr. Adams is no part of an abolitionist. Star tion, he is too often a stumbling block in the way

The truth is, no one can predict, when he rises to speak on any question connected with slavery, his thunderbolts against slavery, or aim his shafts letter we are now commenting on, the following et one after my own notion, or shall I simply Messrs. Isaac L. Hedge, Seth Sprague, jr. and Elisha Hobart, dated Oct. 27, 1838.

"Should the people of the Twelfth Congression-

tion in the slavery question, if at all efficient, has al District of Massachusetts, again see fit to station beither he, nor his friends show the slightest dis- else beside Cincinnati. Be above-board, ne me as their sentinel on the watch tower of the nation, they will not expect from me consent, Ac-QUIESCENCE, OR COMPROMISE, WITH THE SYSTEM OR ANY OF ITS PARTS. Unyielding hostility against it is interwoven with every pulsation of my heart. Resistance against it, feeble and inefficient as the last accents of a failing voice may be, shall still be heard, while the power of utterance still remains, and shall never cease, till the pitcher shall be broken at the fountain, the dust return to the earth as it was, and the spirit unto God who gave it."

Now, as in the case of Mr. Campbell, we do not say, that Mr. Adams absolutely contradicts himself, but we do say, that he breathes at different periods a very different spirit. We go one step further, reconcile his "consent," "acquiescence," "compromise," with slavery in the District of Columbia, a part manifestly of the great slave-system, with with their indignation, like John Quincy Ad- the implied affirmation in the above paragraph, ams, but they will never do any thing. Bad men that he would never consent to, acquiesce in or

The abilities of Mr. Adams are great. His zeal against slavery is honest and deep-seated. His reputation we would not assail. But, when we think tra individualism, may undoubtedly retain his own how sadly he has his nullified his anti-slavery efforts opinions, but, if he does not leave common sense by what we regard his inconsistencies, we cannot at the door, he turns her out of it. Associated forbear applying to him the saying of the wise

THE ALBANY NOMINATIONS.

will he do us the favor to point out a better way? feeling among abolitionists. Anti-slavery papers He grants that the North is corrupt on the subject expressed diverse views with regard to its expediof slavery, ignorant of its designs and increasing ency; and it drew forth from the board of managers of one of the oldest anti-slavery societies in the country, a protest, well calculated from its spiby the press and the living voice, to awaken the rit to increase rather than lessen attendance on the ancient love of liberty in our countrymen, excite Convention. In view of these circumstances, Strong as has been the ground we have taken against their fears, correct their judgment, inform their un-

The first of April came, and with it one hunthem to the right side? Has John Quincy Adams | dred and twenty-one delegates. After all that the discovered a better way? Then let him reveal it Emancipator may say about bad roads, distressed money market, &c. &c., the congregation of but He will concede, that the legislation of the free one hundred and twenty-one delegates, to discuss States bears record of the deeply corrupting virus the question of a radical change in the policy of abolitionists, and the propriety of a third nominaby persuading every man who has a vote, to east tion for the Presidency of the United States, must Let there be no precipitate committalism. If, in

Of these one hundred and twenty-one, seventyfive or nearly two-thirds, were from Troy and Altion of color. Has he any thing to say against bany! On the main question, regarding a separate nomination, 44 were absent, and the vote stood-

Thus then a Convention of one hundred and Sarcasm is here out of place. Specify wherein twenty-one abolitionists, 104 of them from New we are wrong; till then, quotations from Peter York State, nearly two-thirds of them from Troy and Albany, decided, forty-four being absent, Mr. Adams will admit that the church in the by a majority of eleven, to nominate candidates. free States is wrong on the subject-too lenient by for the Presidency and Vice Presidency! This far, to slaveholding, too backward in bearing its decision was made in view of the fact, that sevescheme, while not a single one had commended it; that the Executive Committee of the Parent Socito desist from advocating the scheme in that paper; that the Liberator, Herald of Freedom, Charter Oak Voic of Freedom, Michigan Freeman, the Pennsylvania Freeman, the Christian Witness, and the action in regard to Congress, but, we would ask Philanthropist, together with several political and religious anti-slavery papers, had discountenanced it, some of them in unqualified terms, others as premature, while but two papers had advocated it; and finally, that Mr. Birney himself had but recently declined a nomination, on the ground expressly that the minds of abolitionists were not vet ripe for the movement! Certainly these forty-four gentlemen had a perfect right to nominate whom they pleased, but we do not see how the fact that they have done so, ought to change the opinions of the dozen anti-slavery editors, the several State Societies, and the great majority of abolitionists, who is unavoidable, in consequence of the very numerhave steadily disapproved of any such movement at the present time. We hope that Western abolitionists at least will take plenty of time to deliberate on the question of political action, without suffering themselves to be driven into any hasty measures by the premature action of a few persons er to ourselves and his immediate advisers, than

In regard to the nominee for the Presidency, we may remark, that in point of ability and honesty tion. we regard him as at least equal to either Mr. Van Buren or Gen. Harrison. Our friendship for Mr Birney, and our high estimation of his judgment and capacity for government, make us regret that he should have been selected, as an altar on which to sacrifice a few votes. Mr. Birney has been called upon to suffer enough already. His friends ought not to have required this political suicide at his hands. A less useful and able man should have sufficed. They should have patiently the only men in the country that look at this great waited for more favorable auspices, under which

DEGENERACY.

The Ohio Confederate and Old School Repub lican-(OLD SCHOOL REPUBLICAN!) says, that "notwithstanding the thousand and one misrepresentations of General Harrison, there is not a politician in the Union whose views on the subject of slavery and abolition are more sound, as the people of he slave states estimate soundness, than his. Fortunately, this depends not on assertion, but proofs abundant and conclusive are at hand." Fortunatehope. We leave it to candid men to say, whose by"!! what good news now, thou consistent, sinplan is more suitable to the "vapory atmosphere of cere disciple of Old School Republicanism?the nether world"-that of the American Anti-Sla- "Why I am able to prove abundantly and conclusively that General Harrison goes to the death for slavery, and against emancipation." Such is the ding as he does, famous for his assaults on slavery, language of the Confederate rightly interpreted. General Harrison will hardly thank this enlightened old school Republican for his officious attempt to prove him a dishonest man. For the citizen of a free State, who can be proved in favor of slavery, is all this and more.

We cannot forbear calling the attention of reflecting men to two facts. In 1824, when a charge of at abolitionism. Compare with the extract of the friendship for slavery was brought against General Harrison, then a candidate for Congress, he repellin his own State, the effort is made to prove him by abundant and conclusive evidence, a friend to slavery, for the purpose of promoting his interests—& wego, New York. "It could be done" somewhere his wife. They hurried him off to the place of their de

position to contradict it. Let reflecting men put None of your left handed compliments. these two facts together, and then tell us, whether they do not see strong evidence of the dreadful increase of pro-slavery spirit, and slaveholding power in our nation.

AN ADMONITION. It is the right of individuals or of minorities in our association to propose new measures, to advocate them, and, in their own case, carry them into the important and exciting questions of the day, effect. No one denies this. We recognise have heretofore been given to the public, fully and no authority in any State-Society, or in the Parent explicitly, and that those views, whether connected Society, to call this right in question, or attempt with constitutional or other questions of very genand venture to doubt, whether even he himself can by dogmatism or arbitrary edicts, to arrest its exer- eral interest have undergone no change." cise. At the same time, we hold, that on all ques- show what those views are, they publish among the laborers must become the slaves, the property tions, particularly those of expediency, the opinions of the majority should be regarded with res- Harrison be defeated, he certainly may thank his cause tends to the promotion of pure morality and pectful deference. They are by no means conclusive, own folly, and that of his friends of the committee. a high literature"-"woman is never so blessed but they should weigh so far with a minority, as to will laugh them to scorn; the evil will grow compromise "with the system, or any of its restrain it from hastily attempting to execute what t regards, as expedient. If the Massachusetts Board of Managers were to blame for resorting to authoritative dictation, rather than to fraternal The following is copied from the Emancipator. expostulation, the recent Albany Convention was no less in fault, in disregarding the expressed opinions of the great body of abolitionists. This Convention knew, that the large majority of their associates were opposed to a separate nomination. "Dead flies cause the ointment of the apothecary They knew that the project had been under discusto send forth a stinking savor; so doth a little folly, sion only a few months; and they conceded that it candidate for the presidency; and, as the Charleswas a question of expediency. Why then did they not defer action, and prolong discussion. It certainly would have been nothing more than respect-The call for an Anti-Slavery Convention at Al- ful, to have debated the matter a little longer. As bany was circulated far and wide. It excited much it is, the forty four gentlemen at Albany betray in their hasty decision, something approaching almost to contempt for the opinion of their brethren.

We understand that there are a few in our own State in favor of a third party. They are honest, we doubt not. Far be it from us to proscribe them. Let the question be fairly and fully discussed. should all our friends become its supporters.-Whatever may be their ultimate decision, on this question, as it is a question of expediency, we shall not be pertinacious. For one, we abhor discord, and shall do nothing intentionally to produce it. But, let the few advocates of the new mode of political action do nothing rashly. Something will be attempted, we doubt not, at our anniversacy. a few counties, our friends are prepared for separate political action, let them act accordingly. are opposed to such action. Let no general action of this kind therefore be attempted. The majority have no right to trespass on the citizen-rights of the minority. True, But, who made the minority a judge over the majority? Whence their prerogative to prescribe a mode of action for the whole

body of abolitionists? acterised one or two communications in our last honest. paper, become general among us.

GENERAL HARRISON.

Certain questions were recently propounded to General Harrison, by the chairman and secretary of a meeting at Oswego, New York, on several subjects, among others, that of receiving and refering petitions for the abolition of slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia. The following is the reply of the committee of gentlemen who attend to the correspondence of General Harrison in such cases.

"CINCINNATI, Feb. 29, 1840. Oswego Union Association. GENTLEMEN, -your letter of the 31st ult, adlressed to General Harrison, has been placed in our possession with a view to early attention. This ous letters daily received by the General, and to which his reply in person is rendered absolutely impracticable. As from his confidential committee, you will look upon this response; and if the policy observed by the committee should not meet with your approbation, you will attribute the error rath-Gen. Harrison. That policy is, that the General make no further declaration of his principles, for the public eye, whilst occupying his present posi-

Such course has been adopted, not for purpos of concealment, nor to avoid all proper respo bility; but under the impression that the General's views, in regard to all the important and exciting questions of the day, have heretofore been given to the public, fully and explicitly; and that those views, whether connected with constitutional or other questions of very general interest, have undergone no change. The committee are strengthened in regard to the propriety of this policy; that no new issue be made to the public, from the consideration, that the national convention deemed it impolnic at the then crisis, to publish any general declaration of the views of the great opposition party and certainly the policy at the present, remains unaltered. In the meantime we cannot help expressing the hope, that our friends, every where, will receive the nomination of General Harrison with something akin to generous confidence, when we reflect upon the distinguised intelligence of the nominating convention-how ably all interests were represented in that body; we certainly have a guaranty, that should Gen. Harrison be the successful candidate for the presidency, that office will be happily and constitutionally administered. and under the guidance of the same principles which directed our Washington, Jefferson and Madison. Believing you will concur with us in the propriety of the policy adopted, we have pleasure in subscribing ourselves,

Your friends, DAVID GWYNNE, J. C. WRIGHT.

H. E. Spencer, Cor. Sec.

P. S. The committee are now publishing in pamphilet form many of the former expressed opinions of the General, and facts and incidents connected with his past life, which will be forwarded to you at an early period."

The Emancipator complacently remarks-"We are sorry to be obliged to observe that the open avowal of this insult is perpetrated at Cincinnati. It could not be done at New York." The "open avowal of this insult" was not

"perpetrated" at Cincinnati, friend. It was "perpetrated" where the letter was published, at Os-

The pamphlet promised by the committee is now published. It contains General Harrison's le in reply to the accusation of pro-slavery, publicated in 1822-and his notorious Vincennes speech. The necessary inference is, that the sentiments exolitionists, he still holds. In fact, the committee assure us, that the "General's views in regard to all opinions of the General, in regard to slavery .-This. we have pledged ourself to our readers, to do.

"The Charleston Courier of March 12, contains an extract of a letter from Gen. Harrison, "dated a few days since, to a distinguished member of Congress from this State," (South Carolina,) in which ne modern Cincinnatus goes into an argument to show that his Vincennes speech was made after he was nominated and extensively regarded as a ton editor says, 'records his full and unqualified endorsement" of that speech. The Charleston editor says, 'it needed but a line to clear him' from the suspicion of favoring the abolitionists, and THAT LINE HAS BEEN GIVEN,' and now and disenthralled," &c.

our public men, he has passed under the yoke.

the Flemingsburg Kentuckian, of April 10th.

New Orleans: 'Last winter, Col. J. Speed Smith and Governor Morehead were sent as ministers from Kentucky to Ohio, with full power to adjust the difficulties between the two states relative to slavery. Gen. Harrison gave these gentlemen the strongest letters ucky against the abolitionists of his own state, and through his influence and that of his friends, the But, they know that Ohio abolitionists, generally, claims of Kentucky were acceded to and a law made to meet the case .- Here is a case of General Harrison's going right in the face of abolitionism act of his against abolition?

"Thus have I shunn'd the fire for fear of burning, And drench'd me in the sea where I am drownin

We took it upon us some time ago to give vord of advice to the opposition party. There is By deliberation, caution, mutual forbearance, the certainly a very strong probability of their verifyintegrity of our organization in the west may be ing the truth of the above couplet. One thing is sily preserved, while we all ultimately shall at- certain, the friends of General Harrison either untain the highest ground of political action. Such dervalue in toto the influence of abolitionists, or will not be the case, should the spirit which char- they take it for granted they are insincere and dis-

POLITICAL ACTION.

The Anniversary of the Mich. anti-slavery society was held at Pontiac, January 22d, 1840. The following resolution was unanimously adopted: Resolved. That we deprecate at present the organizatio

The following resolution was under discussion: Resolved. That we will neither vote for, nor lend our inence to the election of any individual to any office of our overnment who is not known to be in favor of the imme-iate abolition of slavery, and we recommend this course to all the friends of the oppressed.

It was voted to strike out all after the word re solved, and insert the following:-

"That we will not lend our influence to the election of lave, and we recommend the system of interrogating the andidates for office, and pledge ourselves to support the nominees of either party otherwise qualified who a vor of the cause of the oppressed."

The amendment was lost by two votes. Th juestion then was on the adoption of the original resolution, which after much discussion. was laid on the table till the next meeting of the

ted below, several weeks since. Read, and see kind of sport to which our great-we beg pardon. the true spirit of slavery.

Dastardly Outrage.

Another mean and diabolical outrage is to be set down the account of slavery. Mrs. Lucretia Mott, of Philalphia, well known for her zeal in behalf of the oppressed and highly acceptable, we believe, a a minister in the Socie of Friends, was lately passing through Delaware on what called among the Friends a religious visit, accompanie by the venerable Daniel Neall and his wife. None of them made anaddress on the subject of slavery, and Mr. Neall did not speak at all. But the report went before them that they were abolitionists. After a public meeting at Smyrna, on Sunday afternoon, the following scene took place, which the Pennsylvania Freeman describes with a calminess altogether beyond what we can command in reading it. Let such ruf-fians well understand that the "meekness" of friend Neall is not very common, and is not likely to be made more se by such conduct as theirs.—Mass. Abolitionist.

"As Mrs. Mott, and her company, proceeded on their w from the meenting-house to the friend's, where they lodged, Michael Offley's, about two miles from Smyrna, a few harmless missiles were thrown at the carriage, but no other in-sult offered. At night, however, while they were seated around the pleasant and hospitable fireside of their friends, intertaining no suspicion of disturbance—a low fellow en-ered the house, and in a rude manuer asked for Mr. Neall, saying that he was wanted at Smyrna, and that he had been ent for him. Upon being asked by Friend Neall, what he was wanted for, and by whose authority he was sent, he re plied, "to answer for your disorganizing doctrines," adding that he was sent by the most respectable people of Smyrna. Mr. Neall treated him with all civility, but declined going that night, saying that though he held no disorganizing do trines, and had taught no doctrines of any kind since he came into Delaware, he was willing to go to Smyrna in the morning, if his presence was wanted. But this would not satisfy the man. He must go at once. He was joined by others of the same stamp, only a little more bold, who demanded that he should accompany them forthwith. He attempted to reason with them, without effect. They would not be put off; he must walk along. He urged them, if they would force him away, to allow him to ride. He was an old would force him away, to allow him to ride. He was an old man, he said, and not able to walk far; besides the roads were bad, and the night dark, and he could not accede to heir damand. their demand. They then seized him by force, dragged him from the arms of his affrighted and agonized wife, and after having taken him in this way some distance, compelled him, with a man at each side, holding his arms, to walk with them. He desired that his arms might be released, in order that he might help himself but this was denied him.

His friends followed them in a carriage, as soon as one

ould be got ready. "If you are detr Mott, "to pepetrate violence, let me be the subject of it.—
The person you have seized you know is innocent—he has done nothing—he has said nothing at which you can take offence. I am the offender, if any offence has been committed, and let me be the sufferer." But her appeals were of no avail. Neither were the more carnest and moving ones of the commitment of the person of t

ion, where they consummated their deed of shame by tarring and feathering him, and riding him on a rail. After having thus satisfied their fiendish malignity, they set him

shall some holes

loose, and allowed him to join his friends.

Friend Neall bore the indignity with his accustomed meekness, offering no resistance, evincing no fear, and manfesting a spirit which drew even from these fellows, evidence that they were half ashamed of their conduct. When he was set at liberty he turned to the mob, and, in his gentle manner, told them that if any of them should ever pressed in this speech concerning abolition and ab- come to Philadelphia, and call at his house in Arch street, would treat them in a manner very different from what they had treated him.

HON. RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

What a progeny of monstrosites slavery is begetting on our republicanism. "Slavery is the corner-stone of republican institutions"-"in all communities, in an advanced stage of civilization other things, his Vincennes speech. If General of the capitalists"--"slavery, more than any other Here we would fain stop; but honesty requires us, as in a slave holding community"--"the right to publish every fact, that may throw light on the of petition is a right existing only under monarchies" &c. &c.

> One base deed with prolific power "Like its cursed stock engenders more, "The old Injustice joys to breed

"Her young, instinct with villanous deed The latest spawn of slavery, is a document from the courtly Vice President of the United States. Mr. Lewis Tappan transmits to this dignitary an abolition-petition signed by one hundred and fifty ladies. Mr. R. M. Johnson, after the pattern of the immortal Peter Butler of Illinois. and more recently that of Senator Tappan, declines presenting it, and returns it to Mr. Tap-Gen. Harrison stands forth redeemed, regenerated pan, with a rare letter, which we publish below. With that delicate concern for the proprieties of Spirit of Independence! what folly to seek thee the sex, which distinguishes slave holders and among American politicians! We had thought their sycophants, he devotes a portion of his letthat General Harrison was too independent a man ter to a dissertation on the sphere in which woman to truckle to the slaveholder, but, with the rest of was designed to move. Now, however much some might be disposed to question the discrim-Pained as we were with all this, what should inating judgment of Mr. Johnson on matters next meet our eye but the following paragraph, in pertaining to the gentler sex, still, as the second officer in this glorious republic, his words cer-"ABOLITION .- The following is an extract from tainly deserve notice. The ladies of monarchial Gen. Comb's speech at the Harrison meeting in England and France may be greatly edified by the discovery which this distinguished republican has made of certain noble rights belonging to woman, which have hitherto escaped attention. According to Vice President Johnson, woman has, for instance, the right, not to vote; the right, to his friends in the Legislature of Ohio, and was not to serve on juries; the right, not to do battle; most urgent for a law to he passed to protect Ken- the right, not to participate in religious discussions: the right, not to act as a hangman; the right, not to petition a legislative body; the right -- of retirement! He scorns the idea of aggrieving ladies so much as to present their petitions .in 1839. Can Mr. Van Buren give us one single They are "ordained by nature, and by the customs of all civilized nations," he says, "to occupy a higher place in society than that of petitioners to a legislative body!" Indeed they are so highly honored, as to have no right of retition at all .--Of course, this can be no grievance, when it is considered how many important rights, as just

> words of "glozing courtesy" denies to woman, the women of this country, the right of petitionnot as exercised on the subject of slavery alonebut in its broadest signification. This is not strange. Men, who are accustomed to see woman's delicate form writhing beneath the lash,how can they believe that she is endowed with any right? Those who live by the marder of right, of course are not to be supposed to know the meaning of the term.

stated, they have to do nothing.

We are becoming impatient of the vain babbling of these slave holders. It is almost a waste of time to chronicle their absurdities. To argue with them any longer is out of the question. The people of the free states compared with them are two to one; they have the power; they must be reformed, and Congress filled with such men as any individual, to any office in our government, which confers a political influence on the subject of slavery, who is not known to be in favor of the immediate emancipation of the dogmas of slave holding republicanism. dogmas of slave holding republicanism.

One thing more, before we take leave of the Vice President. The question of slavery in the District of Columbia, he says, was settled by the constitutions of Maryland and Virginia, and by the Federal Constitution. The right of Congress to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, does not mean omnipotent legislation, It is, almost needless to say, that this gentleman, like We ought to have noticed the case rela- Senator Tappan, has also turned a somerset .- a we mean our public-men are much addicted. On the 1st of February 1820, during the debate on the Missouri question, Richard M. Johnson

"In the District of Columbia containing a population of 30000 souls, and probably as many slaves as the whole territory of Missouri, the power of providing for their emancipation rests with Congress alone. Why then this heart-rending sympathy for the slaves of Missouri, and this cold insensibility, this eternal apathy towards the slaves in the District of Columbia?"

March 1840, he denies the power to Congress. Has Richard M. Johnson changed his opinions? No. Circumstances have changed his words;-

Abolition Petitions.

A letter from the VICE PRESIDENT to LEWIS TAP-PAN, of New York, upon declining to present to the Senate an Abolition Petition, signed by one hundred and forty women.

Washington, March 23, 1840.

SIR:-Your letter of the 7th inst. was duly received, enclosing a petition to Congress, signed by one hundred and forty women of the city and county of New York, praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and in those Territories of the United States where they exist, and to admit no new slave States into the Union, requesting me to lay the same before the Senate. I have also received your letter of the 17th inst., requesting me to inform you when I would present the petition. Having declined to present the petition, it is, perhaps, due to the fair petitioners, and to you, their organ, as

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government

for a redress of grievances. Congress has never made a law abridging this

tition at pleasure for a redress of grievances. Of course, this part of the Constitution has not been violated; and it did not exist, Congress could not, constitutionally, have passed such a law, because no such power is delegated to Congress. This right, reserved to the people, does not dvolve upon the presiding officer of the Senate the obligation of presenting petitions of every conceivable description.

There are considerations of a moral and political, as well as of a constitutional nature, which would not permit me to present petitions of a character evidently hostile to the Union, and destructive of the principles on which it is founded .-The patriots of the Revolution made great sacrifices of blood and treasure to establish and confirm the doctrines set forth in the Declaration of Independence. Each State was then an independent overeignty; and to form a perpetual confederacy for the safety and benefit of the whole, embody ing the great doctrines of the Declaration, a compromise was made; and the principle which your fair petitioners are now agitating was settled .-The right of regulating and abolishing slavery was reserved to the States; and Congress have no more right to destroy slavery in Virginia and Maryland, than they have to establish slavery in New York or New England. The right of petition for these objects is reciprocal, and the obligation of the presiding officer to present a petition to the Senate, if it exists in either case,, is equally strong in both. But I cannot recognise the obligation in either case. though I acknowledge the right of the People in both. Is a difference made between the District of Columbia, and the States of Maryland and Virginia, from which it was taken? The question was settled in relation to this District by those States, by the formation and adoption of the Federal Constitution when it was a part of those States: and a subsequent cession of jurisdiction could not deprive the citizens of the rights already secured to them by both the Federal Constitution and the Constitution of their respective States .-The right of Congress to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases, whatever does not mean omnipotent legislation. Congress have no right in the District of Columbia to take away the right of trial by jury; to pass an ex post facto law; to abridge the freedom of speech or of the press; to establish religion by law, nor to destroy the rights of property, or the personal liberty of the citizen .-These reserved rights are as sacred in the District of Columbia as in the State of New York. They have the same right to consider the abolition of slavery in New York a grievance, and petition to Congress to establish it there, as the citizens of New York have to consider it a grievance in the District, and petition Congress to abolish it .-Their right in either case to assemble peaceably and make their petition, I do not call in question; but the obligation on my part to present it to the Senate, I do not admit.

If a number of citizens should consider a republican Government a grievance, and petition Congress to establish a monarchy; if others should consider religious toleration a grievance, and petition Congress to destroy heresy, by abolishing all religious sects but their own, I should not consider it my duty to present their petitions to the Senate, nor do I consider it my duty to present a petition, the certain tendency of which is to destroy the harmony, and eventually to break asunder the bonds of our Union.

In regard to new States, the case is, if possible, still stronger. They must be united upon terms of equality. Each State having reserved the right of regulating this subject for itself, no one can be constitutionally deprived of the right. The State of New York has abolished slavery; but this aboplace in the Confederacy. It is her own policy; and if it shall be her pleasure to change it, Congress cannot interfere. So, if new States are admitted into the Union, when admitted they will stand upon an equally with New York. They and neither Congress, nor any other State, will have any more right to interfere with the subject than with the laws of primogeniture in the British empire. The object of the petition does not effect the abstract question of slavery; that is a subject which the abolitionists of the free States cen no more affect than they can that of the prrivileges of the British nobility. The plain question is this: shall we continue a united confederated Republic, or shall we dissolve the Union? If the prayer of this and similar petitions should be granted by a majority of Congress, the inevitable effect would be an immediate destruction of the Confederacy, and, with it, those bonds of affection which have united us as one great, one harmonious family. It has been my grief to observe a recklessness on the part of some, whom I otherwise highly esteem, showing an utter disregard of all the consequences which this subject.must result from the perpetual agitation of We have an interest at stake too dear to be compromitted for a phantom which we can never gain, however enthusiastically we may pursue it. As a free, a powerful, and hapby nation, we stand unrivalled in the annals of the world. Turning the eye alternately to every region of our couns of liberty, and peace, and plenty; and yet imagina-

try, it is greeted with the smiles of happiness, amid the tion frequently pauses upon the localities which remind us of the price at which these blessings were gained. Do we re our condition with that of adjoining colonies ?-We look to Quebec—and there Montgomery fell. We return to view the beautiful town of Boston, and take our stand on Bunker Hill-there Warren died. We closs the delightful fields of Connecticut—there Wooster bled. We right, so long as they are daily trampling under foot continue our observation through the Jerseys, till we reach the rights of their fellow-men. Princeton-there Mercer perished.

Even from the Capitol in which we are assembled we cast a look at the South, and the heights of Vernon remind us that the mighty Washington slumbers there, who forsook these peaceful shades for the toils, the dangers, and the privations of the sanguine field, where, with thousands of others befeated. It is at the price of their blood that we, in common with your fair petitioners, now enjoy these blessings, When these rights were again threatened, I regarded it my duty, in humble imitation of those apostles and martyrs of rty, to offer my own life upon the altar of my country, to confirm to you and to them the permanent enjoyment of

With these views. I cannot reconcile it to my sense of duty to present the petition. I shall enter into no discussion principle of slavery, as that is not involved in the subject. I can view it in no other light than that of an in-terference with the constitutional rights of others, and in such a way as tends to the destruction of the rich inheritance purchased by the blood and toil of the father of the Revolu purchased by the blood and toil of the father of the Revolu-tion. Another circumstance exists aside from what I have noticed above, which would make me reluctant to present this petition; it comes from ladies, ordained by Nature and by the customs of all civilized nations to occupy a higher place in society than that of petitioners to a legislative body, If courtesy could induce me on a subject that could not become a matter of injurious notoriety to present a petition from females, yet I should regard it purely as a matter of

courtesy, and not of constitutional right. The rights of women are secure through the coarser sex-their fathers, husbands, and their brothers. It is the right of a woman to maintain a modest retirement in the bustle of politics and of war. She does not appear at the polls to vote, be- of them. The cession of the District-these ten cause she is privileged to be presented there by man. She does not serve on juries, nor perform the duties of a bailiff r; because it would be a degradation of her dig-She does not take up arms and meet her country' because she is a privileged character, and man is her ate, who represents her in all these drudgeries. Every man is bound by the perfect law of custom and of honor an occasion presents. He objected to the District to protect and serve her. This is the light in which the law of God places the woman. She is veiled and silent even in cussions; not because she is unworthy, but because she is exempt from the strife of man: and it is her right to observe that retired modesty which renders her the object of admiration and esteem. In this respect the Constitution of our country is established upon the principle of this practice of making the District a depot for the Divine law. If the rights of man are inviolable, they are of course confirmed to woman; and the most dignified of the sex are the least inclined to meddle with public matters. I presume females who sign petitions would not consent to the peblication of their names. I should be very reluctant to be accessary to an act which should, in any degree, cast a shade of reproach upon an individual of that sex e modest dignity is the glory of man. Thus, sir, I have frankly stated my views in returning the petition, as I now do.

right, but the people assemble at pleasure, and pe- individually, I entertain high respect; and could I serve you Personally, it would give me great pleasure to do so.— Though a stranger to the signers of the petition, I do not doubt the respectability of their character; and I deeply regret being requested, on their behalf, to preform an act with which I cannot consistently comply; but with the views which I entertain, I cannot better testify my regard for them than by returning the petition.

Most respectfully,
R. M. JOHNSON.

LEWIS TAPPAN, Esq. N. Y. City.

THE AFFINITIES OF THE SLAVERY PARTY. The pro-slavery party in this county, is strongy allied in principle and policy, to the enemies of reform in Europe-to the Tories of England. In some of the prints of this party we have seen lately the following paragraphs, taken from a British pe-

" So Great Britian has forced upon the West Inlia Islands the monstrous project of Negro Emancipation, a step which has already reduced to one half, the produce of those splendid colonies, and given a blow to the prospects both of the Negro and European population, from which neither can ever ecover. We have the details lying beside us, and were we not fearful of exhausting the patience of our readers by further statistical details, we could exhibit a picture from Parliamentary and authentic documents, of progressive ruin in those noble establishments, which would amply bear out, and even

The paragraph is taken from Blackwood's Magazine, a periodical distinguished for its indecent rancor against the vulgar, as it terms them; that is, the people. It hates democracy, it seems to us, more than it hates the Evil One-is the opponent of whig retrenchment and reform-and has no more sympathy with the laboring classes of Great Britian, than with the negroes of the West Indies. Our democratic prints do well to rely on such a periodical as good authority! Blackwood's Magazine will be received by the intelligent republican as a doubtful witness in any question touching human rights. The writer of the above paragraph is a man who writes for effect-witness the following. Speaking of the disturbances in the Canadas, he

"When the first revolt was put down by this gallant handful of men, and the strenuous support of the loyal North American British population, we carried the system of conciliation, concession, and dallying with treason to such a length as to cause the rebellion to break out a second time, under circumstances of still greater horror, and when it reuired to be extinguished in oceans of blood. While the western heavens were illuminated by the light of burning villages, and the wintry forests were strewed with the carcases of slaughtered peasants, we submitted quietly to the insulting inroads of hundreds of buccaneers and pirates from the American territory."

It is a wonder he did not say-hundreds of thousands; it would have been in keeping with his "o-

An extravagant writer like this, vouching for alarming " statistical details," which, however, he will not produce, is an admirable witness to be lition is not the condition on which she holds her the bad results of West India Emancipation! Mr. Scoble's statistics, not witheld for "fear of exhausting the reader's patience." but given in detail, and which demonstrate by every variety of evidence, that the exports of Great Britian to the may establish or abolish slavery at their pleasure, West India Islands have multiplied, while the inlustry of the laborers has increased, are entitled to a little more consideration than such testimony.

MR. CLAY.

In the Senate, March 23d, Mr. Clav presented petition from citizens of Bremen and Mercer counties, asking that proper measures might be taken for the recognition of Hayti.

"Mr. C. did not know why he had been made the organ to present such a petition, but it was his duty to get rid of it. Whether the independence of Hayti was recognised or not, some measures ought to be taken to make that government do justice to our citizens whose property had been sequestered by them. He moved that the petition be laid on the table."

It was "his duty to get rid of it"! Why will the freemen of the North expose themselves to the insults of slaveholders? I know not a single slaveholding statesman, whom I would honor so much as to intrust to him a petition. They have not and cannot have clear conceptions of this great

MR. TYLER.

Petitions for the abolition of the slave-trade in the District of Columbia, or for the repeal of laws equally brave and patriotic, the enemies of our rights were there in pursuance of which free persons of color are seized as slaves, and if unable to prove their freedom, sold to pay their jail fees, are now not suffered to be presented in the House of Representatives; and the question of their reception is those blessings. A merciful Providence protected me, and I find a twofold recompense in the preservation of our inago, a deliberate effort was made to remedy these evils, and among its supporters, we note the name of Mr. TYLER, the present Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency. We copy the following from the Congressional Globe.

"In Senate, Feb. 15, 1835. The bill to provide a system of laws for the District of Columbia, was taken up, and considered as in committee of the whole:

"Mr. TYLER said the bill proposed to enact the system of laws reported by the District Committee two years ago. He said it was almost inconceivable in what a state of confusion the laws of this District were placed. It would require too much prolixity to enter fully into an examination miles square-was made some 30 years since, and some of the laws now in operation here, were a century in existence, some of which would put a christian man to blush. Some of them, it is true are dormant, but they can be awakened whenever of Columbia being made a great slave mart. It is now a depot for the purchase of slaves from the surrounding country, the states of Virginia and Maryland. The code of laws which is proposed to be enacted by this bill attempts the abolition of the purchase and sale of slaves. The punishment of the black population here, is under the existence

Look at the change in five years. Even pett tions against these evils now rejected! All discussion stopped! Will nothing awake the free states I trust you will not deem it disrespectful to you, nor to the ladies far whom you act. Be assured that, for yourself to the encroachments of the slavery-spirit?

THE MOCKERY OF PETITIONING,

Look at the practical operation of the gag-rule of Congress. Will nothing arouse our fellow-citizens? In the following report, they will see that the right of petition has become a perfect mockery. House of Representatives.

MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1840. This being petition day, the CHAIR stated that, on the last petition day, an appeal was pending, which had been made by the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Annes) from a decision of the Chain: the decision was, that when a member presented abolition petitions, which, under a rule ò the House, could not be received, it was not in order for him to move that the fact of their presentation should be recorded on the Journal. And on the appeal the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Andrews,) was entitled to the floor. Mr. Andrews, after a few preparatory words, moved the

previous question on the appeal. The motion was seconded, put and carried, and the mair question being on sustaining the decision of the Chair, as carried without a count,

The CHAIR then resumed the call for petitions, com encing, where the house had left off on the last petition day, with the State of New York. Memorials were thereupon presented by Messrs. HOFF-MAN, FILMORE, RUSSELL, HUNT, CURTIS.

CHITTENDEN, and GATES. Mr. GATES stated that he had a large number of abolition petitions, the reception of which was, as he understood, prohibited by the rules of the House: he considered it his duty, nevertheless, to present them: and moved that the fact of their presentation be recorded on the Journal. The CHAIR pronounced the motion to be in order:

Mr. ADAMS said there was before the House an appeal rom that decision of the CHAIR. [Mr. A. had not been in ember from presenting memorials with which he had been charged. The House had resolved that no abolition memor als should be received; but this did not interfere with the right, nor with the sacred duty of their presentation: and if they vere presented, the fact of their presentation must go on the ournal. If the House should decide to the contrary, what possible remedy had any members against an arbitrary decisn of the Chair that a memorial presented by him came with in the rule, when the fact might be otherwise? The mem ber could not make it known in an authentic manner to the petitioner that his petition had ever been presented at all. Mr. A. had many petitions in his possession, some of which belonged, clearly to the class which the House had resolved not to receive; but others of them did not, in his opinion belong to that description of petitions, and there would have to be a decision on that point; and how was this to be done i The rule was restrictive of one o there was to be no record? the dearest rights of men, and as such ought to be rigidly inter

Mr. CHAPMAN, of Alabama, here enquired of the CHAIL what was the question before the House?
The SPEAKER replied that there was no question, t

less the gentleman from Massachusetts took an appeal.

Mr. ADAMS. I have appealed already, and my appe now before the House. CHAIR. The appeal of the gentleman has this day bee

ecided, and the decision of the Chair sustained.

Mr. ADAMS. It must have been, then during five min ates that I was absent from my seat, I shall appeal again My rights and the rights of my constiuents are not to be set aside this way.

Mr. A. took an appeal,
The SPEAKER read the decision of the former Speaker

(Mr. Polk) in 1839. Mr. ADAMS. In 1839 the present rule had no exist ence. Abolition memorials were then received, and they were entered on the Journal, though they were afterward laid on the table. Now they are not even received. A de cision in 1839 is no precedent for us now. Are we to have nothing entered on our Journal but what suits the wishes o the majority? If you will not allow a petitioner to be heard who stands at your door, he is at least entitled to the poor privilege of having the fact that he did petition. entered or the Journal of your proceedings, and what the House did or did not do in reference to his request.

Mr. FINE, of New York, demanded the previous ques

tion on the appeal.

Mr. GATES explained. He had no desire that thes emorials should be spread upon the Journal, but only that their presentation should be noted. The question was put on the previous question, which was seconded, put and carried, and the decision of the Chair

was sustained by yeas 119, nays 29. morials were presented by Messrs. FINE, KEMBLE, and

MARVIN. Mr. MARVIN, among others, presented a memorial r onstrating against the rule which forbade the reception of abolition memorials.

Mr. CRAIG moved to lay it on the table

Mr. JAMES, of Pennsylvania, demanded the yeas and nays, which, being taken, resulted as follows: Yeas 84, nays So the memorial was laid on the table.

Further memorials were offered by Messrs, MONROE and MORGAN. Mr. MORGAN having presented a memoral praying for the abolition of the slave-trade within the District of Colum

The CHAIR decided that it came within the rule, and ould not be received. From this Mr. ADAMS appealed. Mr. MORGAN demanded the yeas and nays which were

After some remarks by Mr. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, in the course of which he was called to order.

Mr. CHAPMAN said it was manifest the ge

endeavoring, under color of supporting the appeal, to make an abolition speech; if that was what he wanted, let him ask like a dead weight upon the onward march of free, leave, and have a vote taken on his request. But, as he had epeatedly violated order, he demanded the gentleman should, ording to the rule in that case, take his Mr. CRAIG demanded the previous question on Mr. Ap-

ms's appeal; and there was a second. And the main question was ordered to be now taken. And the main question, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as judgement of the House? was then taken, and decided in the affirmative: Yeas 93, nays 33.

Petitions and memorials were further presented— From Vermont, by Messrs. FLETCHER, HALL, EV

So the decision of the Chair was affirmed.

ERETT, and SMITH Mr. SMITH presented a petition directed to two objectsthe one to the foreign slave-trade, and the other praying that the law under which, when certain persons are arrested, the legal presumption is that they are slaves, and when, unless proved free, they are sold to defray the jail fees, may be so altered that the presumption shall be in favor of their being

free. The question was raised whether the former portion of the etition fell under the resolution heretofore adopted in reation to abolition memorials. The CHAIR decided that both parts of the petition being

nbraced in it, they fell under that resolution Mr. JAMES appealed from the decision.

A brief debate followed, which was terminated by the previous question. The main question (being on the appeal) was ordered;

and, being taken, there appeared: Yeas 70, nays 42. [No A motion was made (it being half past three o'clock) that in the negative: Yeas 12, nays 116.

So the House refused to adjourn.

Mr. ADAMS suggested that, as a large majority had voted in favor of sustaining the decision of the Chair, the ques-tion, by general consent, would be taken simply by divishout taking the yeas and nays a second time.

Objection was made And there upon Mr. JAMES withdrew his appeal. Petitions and memorials were further presented.

Mr. ADAMS said that he had in his possession 511 pe

titions, memorials, and series of resolutions. He proposed to send them all, in one mass, with a list, to the Clerk's table and leave it to the Speaker to decide what should be don with them. Such of them as the Speaker considered with in the rule adopted at this session, if he would please to return them to Mr. A. he (Mr. A.) would keep them as a treasure to descend from him to his posterity. Those which the Speaker might consider as not within the rule, he (Mr. A.) would leave it to the Speaker to decide whether they should be laid on the table or referred; and, if referred, to what com mittee they should go. If this proposition was acceptable to the House, Mr. A. would give them no further trouble to-day.

Some objection was made, when, On motion of Mr. A. the rules were suspended to enable him to submit a motion in accordance with the above propo-And the motion having been agreed to, the said petitions

&c. were sent to the Clerk's table, to be disposed of accor-Petitions and memorials were further presented And then, at fifteen minutes past five, the House ad-

PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO CANAL, -This very important work is now completed .- Packet boats The canal connects with the Ohio river 16 miles below Pittsburgh, and with the Ohio canal, we be-

lieve, at Akron. There is canal and railroad trans-

For the Philanthropist. AN ESSAY READ BEFORE THE ANTI SLA-VERY CONCERT OF PRAYER IN LANE SEM-INARY, FEBRUARY, 1840.

My design is to show that "Prayer" ought to is to sunder the bands of the oppressed, and raise them to that station which their intellect and moral haracter designs them.

In casting our eye over the past history of the and opposition of the combined power of the man two edged instrument? The wicked Mary, Queen prayers of John Knox are too powerful, and will ted garments from all their stains. She now stands prove my destruction." These are not exceptions; forth, ready to engage anew in the grass struggle own isolated cases. No! Individuals, communities, nations, and the world, have felt the power of prayer. But it may be said that this power was adapted to rous ages; but that the "present" is too "intellecer. Is it the fact, however, that those who are la- of Slavery? All our other excellencies cannot save way? Is there no darkness, no error, about minds "we shall walk naked, and all will see our shame." clouds, which nothing else can dissipate, but the and light out of this more than Egyptian darkness? his seat when his appeal was this morning decided.] He insisted that no rule of the House did, or could, preclude a ling but kindness and tenderness can drive out from hour of extremity? An arm of flesh is too weak Son of Righteonsness? No prejudices that noth- To whom can we look for aid and succor in this their secure dwelling place? But "Prayer" is for this great struggle-our confidence is in the il necessary among those who advocate the cause of luminating influence of the Spirit of God. Anti Slavery, 1st., because the work to be done is great and arduous. No one can fully know the difficulties that attend

> each filling its respective office? But it is said, posed to be, what right have Northern men, (enus what we ought, and ought not to do.

crimminal in two respects, 1st., because we might week, to attend the General Assembly." tem has had in preventing the spread of free and by some who have stood high in the ranks of Anenlightened principles.

We profess to be Generals in the cause of Liberand tyranny. Americans, we are all-bound together by a strong and powerful band. A stain under, than by meeting together frequently, and common end—the perpetuity of republican princi- more powerful agent can we engage in our behalf. ples. Here a light has been kindled up-and if than the Spirit of God? Who, that can present

t is put out, how great will be the darkness! 2. Slavery is a moral evil. 1st. We see that it is a moral evil from the state of society that exists in the South. No truth | neglected. God must not be set aside in this great more evident than this, that slavery is a great work. He must be our leader-our rock and forhim to facts, which no man can deny.

the light of truth from shining upon the mind of versal freedom. the slave.

Christendom, for a long series of years, has been idently engaged in publishing the "glad news" of salvation among the Iceburgs of the North, and the House adjourned; which was decided (by yeas and nays) the burning sands of the South. So, then, it would seem that those who are most remote, share most in our acts of good will and benevolence, while 3,000,000 of human beings are found in our very bosom, sunk in all the degradation of Heathenish darkness. I do not design to exhibit the horrors and cruelties of this system, as they may be observed upon the plantations of the South, but some things that are common to "American Slavery," as a system. And I remark 1st, there is no edu cation for the Slave.

This does not arise. (as some have supposed, from the fact that the African mind is not suscepti ble of cultivation. Let those who would urge this as an objection, visit Ohio, and see those who were thought to be past recovery, rising in the scale of intellectual and moral being-settlements and villages peopled by those who have been snatched from e jaws of the rapacious and cruel monster What! educate a slave? It is an absurdity. What! put the law, the file and crow bar into the hands of the prisoner immured in the dungeon? The South dare not educate their slaves. Their safety is only in keeping them degraded far below the brutes that perish. To educate, would be like putting instruments of death into the hands of the

for freedom is as unsafe as it is foolish 2nd. By this the Bible is deprived of its legiti mate power upon the mind of the slave. I do not but that in some cases, the slaves are permit denv are advertised to run regularly between Cleveland ted to hear the Gospel preached-but I do deny that it does them much good. Hear the testimony of a distinguished Minister of the Gospel on this point, from one of the Southern States. "I have received many Slaves into the Church; but my confidence in their piety is very weak; and I believe portation furnished from Portsmouth on the Ohio river, to the city of New York.—Cin. Chron. that the great majority of them are hypocrites. There are good reasons that it should be so:

insane. So that all the talk about preparing slaves

it would be next to a miracle to be otherwise. What foundation is there for Christian character Can a holy, active and efficient christian be made out of a brute? If it is so hard for individuals who have had from their earliest infancy, the prinhold a prominent place in every society whose end ciples of the Gospel instilled into their minds at the Sabbath School, the Bible Class, around the Family Altar, and in the Sanctuary of God, to rise in the scale of holiness, and become eminent Christians, what can we expect of those who are urch, there is no fact more evident than this, viz; brought into the Charch without knowledge-with that in all the reformations that have blessed our out intellect-without piety-without any thing? world, Prayer was at the beginning-the middle- Again. Slavery rests like a mighty incubus upo and the end. How could the German Reformer every moral enterprise. England and America, like have striven under the mighty load-the obloquy a Mother and Child, have gone hand in hand in the great work of Evangelizing and Christianizing the of sin-the mother of abominations, without this world. Both formerly weighed down with the same onerous burdens. But England has become disenof Stotts said, "I fear not Anne, nor war-but the cumbered of her mighty load, and washed her pollu-

between Sin and Holiness-the Devil and God. She can now reprove sin without having it continually thrown in her teeth, "Heal thyself." nerve the arm of the Reformer of dark and barba- What influence can America have over Heathen nations, when they have once learned that she is tual and refined," to require such irresistible pow- guilty in holding human beings in the cruel bonds boring for the public good, find no obstacles in their us. This will blaze out in all its deformity, and that may be intellectual and refined? Are there no Who can bring order out of this mass of confusion,

2d. Prayer is necessary, because of the influ ence it will have on the mind of the Slaveholder, and on the mind of him who is laboring to subthis cause, but those who have felt them. The vert this soul destroying system. While I would system which we oppose, has been gaining strength maintain the importance of holding up the truth or a succession of ages. It raises its deformed before the mind-we ought not to neglect the head to the clouds; stretches wide its hiedeous instrument by which these truths are to be stereonouth, and bids defiance to all opposers. It has typed upon the heart and the conscience. Many worked itself into the very frame work of society. of our Southern brethren, (especially many of the Its influence pervades all classes. Children from professed servants of our Lord Jesus Christ.) are their earliest years are taught to respect the "sa- interested in knowing the truth on this subject. ered system.', Old men, bending beneath the Who that heard Dr. Brisbane a few evenings since, infirmity and weight of years, pay their departing giving an account of his release from the snares of vow to it. In fine, it forms the grand centre to- error in which he had been involved, but felt enwards which our Southern brethren are drawn, couraged; his heart growing warm, and his hands and about which they revolve in delightful harmo- strengthened in the glorious cause of Negro Emanny. Or as a "distinguished Statesman" has said, cipation? Truth is powerful; and, wielded by the Southern Domestic Slavery is the main pillar of hands of the Omnipotent Spirit of God, who can our Free Institutions." If such is the language of resist it? The day of mobocracy, we hope, has those high in power, and who exert a wide and ex- passed away. The confused elements are begintended influence; need we wonder if the lower or- ning to be calm; and we are fast drifting to a point. ders in the community cherish and caress it as where reason and argument are to take the place their foster child? But not only have the praises of mob violence and physical strength. Let the and eulogies of statesmen been lavished upon this truth be poured into the mind, carried by the Spir system-even those in " Sacerdotul Garb," have it of God, and who will fear the result? The feelfared to assert that "American Slavery" has re- ing, I apprehend, is becoming less prevalent in eived the sanction of high Heaven-that the Bible the South, that Northern Christians are their ene s its chief corner stone—and that the Millenial day | mies, and laboring for their destruction. The ma will shed its light upon this system in all its love- terial is fast coming into a state that is workable, iness and beauty. That "Holiness unto the Lord," and we mean to strike while the blow will make shall be written upon the shackles, and clanking an impression, and the effect will be seen after the chains of 3,000,000 of our fellow men. Is it so, cause has been removed. The friends of Slavery that in that blessed day, we shall see the gallew are fast leaving the life boat of Colonization as a neck, the scarred back, the thumb screw, the whip, remedy for this evil, and taking their stand upon the ground of the Bible, or the grower of Emancieven admitting that slavery is as bad as it is sup- pation. Drive, them from their former position, and they are on safe ground. But, ever since this tirely distinct from the South,) to interfere and tell struggle has commenced, some have thought that by boastful and reproachful epithets, their cause (1.) Slavery is a great political evil. Suppose might be promoted. No doubt this fact has done for example, that the cholera was in the South, great injury and no good. I recollect, not long "We published yesterday, an act recently passweeping off men by scores and hundreds, and we since, of seeing in an Anti-Slavery publication, a sed by the Legislature of this State, and ratified by have found out some remedy that would stay this notice to this effect: "I notify those who have free the Governor, which, although very brief, deserves in not sending this preventative? We should be the Southern Clergy are expected in our city next, able of all recorded in the statute book. It authorsave the lives of our Southern brethren; 2d, we what do such shameful representations effect? Di- and orphans; and we take occasion of its passage should prevent its coming into our own borders. rectly calling the whole Southern Delegation a to speak once more in favor of the duty-for so Slavery is not only injurious to the South, but class of base kidnappers. If such language is ne- every one ought to consider it-of making this likewise to the North. Other nations look upon cessary to constitute a man an Abolitionist, I am provision for the welfare of those whom in life it as a whole-bound together by certain common far from being one. We ought to do as the Rev. is a rightly feeling man's pleausre to sustain and interests. They know no distinction between the Mr. Kirk once said at an Anti Slavery meeting: cherish, but whom too many, in dying, leave help-North and the South. The influence which we Says he:- "I will tell the Slave holder the truth, less, comfortless and destitute. By the annual exert as a united, not as a separate and distinct peo- but I will tell it in love and affection." One whom payment of a sum which there are few who cannot ble, is felt abroad. Think you that we can be re- we would convince of error, we must approach provers of kingly authority, and despotic sway with the language of kindness and tenderness. while there are kings and despots swaying their whom the dying husband and father leaves behind. We must not relax our energies, but our motto iron sceptres over millions of degraded beings of must be, "humility and decision." That feeling It is a protection which every husband and father our own land? Could they not say with a good that nothing can be done without harrowing up ought to establish; but most especially they whose conscience. "Physician, heal thyself?" Who can the bitter passions of the human heart, must be estimate the vast influence which this single sys- suppressed. There is a great lesson to be learned means of subsistence for their families. Life insur-

liberal principles among the nations of the Old ti Slavery. They are already beginning to feel World ? Yes, -" Republican Slavery," has hung that they cannot storm the fort by such manœuverings. I think that the feeling of pride and selfsufficiency should be at the furthest remove from the bosoms of those who are engaged in this imty; but we are also leaders in the cause of despotism portant sphere of labor. And in what better way can we keep these weak points in human nature hat pollutes the South-equally affects the North, bringing the case of the oppressed on the arms of vice versa." We are all laboring to promote one our faith, to the Throne of Heavenly Grace? What the truth in such a clear and forcible manner? We have employed agents to travel through the country, but this "Heavenly Agent" we have despised and

corrupter of public morals. Its tendency is to en- tress. If we keep near to him, he will carry us gender the feelings of pride and self importance. safely through. He will be a pillar of cloud by It is the principle source of those corcupt streams day, and a pillar of fire by night. If God forsakes that have spread their baneful influence over the us, we shall be thrown into confusion like the men whole south .-- " principles of honor," as they are at the Tower of Babel. But notwithstanding the termed If any one doubts this position, I refer clouds at present fill our horizon, the Sun shall at length rise in all its splendor, and scatter the thick Again Slavery is a moral evil, because it prevents darkness, and all natious shout the Jubilee of uni-

SUMMARY. Six days Later from England.

THE SHIP MEMPHIS, FROM LIVERPOOL .- The Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 16th March. in company with the packet ship Sheridan. Our files of papers were put on board the latter vessel. The only papers we have received by the Memphis are the Liverpool Albion of the 16th, and a ondon Times of the 11th.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS .- In the House of Commons, March 10, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for a select committee to inquire into the effect produced on the circulation by the banks issuing notes payable on demand-which was agreed to.

Mr. Leader's motion for an address to the Queen

On the 12th Lord Palmerston gave information about China. The reported declaration of war by the Governor General was without foundation.

olution on the subject of the new action brought by Stockdale against Hansard.

Lord Durham was convalescent. Capt. Pringle, Governor Thompson's private secretary, has arrived in London, from Upper Canada, with drafts of the re-union and clergy reserve bills.

Advices from Canton to the 15th of December had been received. There was no news of any importance beyond what we have had by arrivals direct. The British vessels were still at Tong

By the packet ship South America, Capt. Bailey, we have received intelligence from England. the 20th ult., from Liverpool, and 19th from London.

England has now declared war against China -Lord Auckland has received instructions to that

From Florida.-The Tallahasce Floridian of the 28th March, furnishes the following information of the late Indian depredations:

"We learn that on the 19th just, a party of Indians attacked a train of six wagons, near Cook's hammock, near Fort Andrews, and captured the wagons, wounding severely two or three of the escort in the attack. Two days previously, near Newmansville, the Rev. Mr. McRea, of the Methodist persuasion, was shot, while on his way to preaching, by the Indians and serbord. Mr. No-Nell and Mr. Daniels were in company with him, but escaped; the latter badly wounded, several rile balls perforating the clothes of the other, and his horse severely wounded. A party was ordered by Major Garrison, of the Florida militia, immediately in pursuit. On the 21st., at the Econfene, a man, driving cattle, was fired noon and hit in the hip by the Indians but escaped, the savages stealing the cattle. A rumor has reached this place that the Indians had surprised one of the camps of the regulars, east of the Suwannee, while the officers and most of the men were on a scout, and had killed one of the guard left, and lriven off the others." To this, we add the subjoined paragraph from

he Baltimore Patriot of Wednesday, April 8th. " The steamer General Clinch, Captain Brooks. arrived at Charleston on Sunday, from Garey's Ferry, Black Creek, (Florida,) having on board, as passengers, Captain F. Scarle, Assistant Quarter Master, Drs. J. B. Wells and S. R. Arnold, all of the United States Army; also two Hospita!

We learn that Col. Twiggs had returned from a fifteen day's scout up the St. John's River, with the Blood Hounds, which, it is stated, were found to be perfectly useless-all attempts to induce them to take the trail of the Indians proving unsuccessful. Two Indians were discovered in a boat, and shot-one of them is said to be a brother of Sam

THE WIDOW AND THE FATHERLESS .- The Legslature of New York has just enacted a very excellent law, concerning insurances on life, for the benefit of Married Women. It provides that any married woman may, by herself and in her name, or in the name of any third person, with his assent, as her trustee, cause to be insured, for her sole use, the life of her husband for any definite period, or for the term of his natural life; and in case of her surviving her husband, the sum or net amount of the insurance becoming due and payable, by the terms of the insurance, shall be payable to her, to and for her own use, free from the claims of the representatives of her husband, or of any of his creditors; such exemption not to apply where the amount of premium annually paid shall exceed

three hundred dollars. This is the noor woman's law; and hers exclusively; for it is further provided, that in case of the death of a wife who has so insured, before that of her husband, the children, and not the father or his creditors, come into the full use of the amount of the insurance. Upon this most excellent law, the New York Commercial Advertiser remarks as fol-

lows:-Cincinnati Gazette. Negroes in their employ, to be on their guard, as to be ranked among the most beneficial and hono Now izes insurance of lives for the benefit of widows save, merely by abstinence from luxuries, the life insurance affords protection against want for those labor only suffices to procure the daily or weekly ance is a specially beneficent invention for the poor man-for the wealthy it is a convenience, but for the poor it is a blessing; and the first object of economy should be the saving of enough to pay the insurance premium.'

ANTI-SLAVERY NOTICE.

THE CINCINNATI ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will meet at the Office of the Philanthropist on next Wed-nesday afternoon, (April 22.) at 5 o'clock, for the election of officers for said Society.

EDWARD B. HOWELLS. Secretary. Cincinnati, April 21, 4840.

RECEIPTS. PLEDGES AND DONATIONS.

Received on Pledges from March 12th. to April 11th, 1840. Stark Co. A S. Soc., (by Mrs. Warner,) 5,00; Massilon Stark Co. A. S. Soc., 4,00; Friends in Louisville, Ky., 10, 00; Mr. Kellogg, Cincinnati Soc., on pledge, 4,50; E. Gage, o. do., 5,00; A Friend, 20,00; Ross Co. A. S. S., pledge, per Rev. H. S. Fullerton, 10,00; Mr. Brewster, on pledge, 5,00; R. Boggs 5,00.

WM. DONALDSON, Treasurer.

FOR PHILANTHROPIST.

From March 12th, 1840, to April 11th, 1840. Champenos and Parker 3,00; R. Peters 2,00; Joseph Taylor 2,00; Geo. W. Warner 1,00; Samuel Stepher 7,50; John H. Miller 3,00; William Moorman 2,00; Elisha Jones 2 50; Robert Porter 2,50; Doctor. J. G. Rogers 2,50; Jabes Fobes 3,00; Alanson Close 2,50; Sylvester Merian hip Memphis, Capt. Nichols, has just arrived from Pearson 2.50; Benjamin Knight 2.50; Jesse Thomas, Jr. 5,50; Peter Ambrose 2.00; Ephraim Overman 2.50; Bailey 2,50; Isaac Renyolds 2,50; John D. Hazen 5,00; David Sprague 1,25; Thomas J. Hurlburt 5.00; William H. Shaw ,00; Nathan Winslow 2,50; Samuel Fessenden 2,50, George Ropes 2.50; James Appleton 2,50; Andrew McMillan 2,50; seph Gibson 50 cts; Hugh J. Needham 3,00; William Jessup 5,00; James Hastie 3,00; John McMakin 2,50; S. R. Badean 2 50; Robert F. Hibbitts 2.50; Henry Graham 2,50: Robert Beatty 5.00; Christopher Robinson 8,00; Doct. J. Thomas 2.50; J. Hiatt 2,50; Moses Hough 2,50; C. R. Tuttle 2,50; John Dixon, per L. D. Butts, 2,50; Oliver Mills 2,50; C. A. Stowell 3,00; Lot Preston 2,00; John Lane 3,00; Jones & Parmela 2,50; John Wright 2,50; R. Fenn 2,50; Cooper & Taylor 2.50; Mrs. A. G. Shreve 2,50; 8 Baldwin 2,50; L. Bridge 2,50; J. Forsyth 1,25; Bosworth & Bassett 1,75; Phineas Pixley 2,50; E. Clark 2,50; R. G. Perry 2,50; J. S. Reed 3,00; R Harris 2,50; J. Burr 2, to pardon Frost and his two companions was lost, 50; H. Shedd 2,00; A. Whitihead 5.00; A Gettings 2,80; E. Carver 2.50; H. P. Dearbon 2,50; J. W. Boswarth 2, 50; David Fulton 3,00; M. Curtis 2,50; C. Ward 2,50; H. Cable 3,00; John Stone 2,50; Artemas Day 5,00; Robert Stewaet 2,50; Rev. J. W. Taylar 2,50; Rev. Samuel the Governor General was without foundation.—
The East India Company would have nothing to do with the measures taken by England, except to afford aid, if required. The Governor General had been instructed, however, to make preparations for war.

On the 13th Lord John Russell submitted a res-Crothers 5,00; John D. Evana 2,50; D. P. Evans 2,50; Wilder 2,00; William Carnes 1,20; James Molntyre 2,50; Hiram Burnett 50; Jonas & Isaac Pettijohn 2,50; Samnel Marks 2,00; James Buck 1,00; Alexander Owen 2,50; Elicas R. Day 2,00; Walter D. Jay 2,50; L. J. Merwin 3,00; Asa W Reed 3,00; Doct. F. Julius Lamoyne 2,50; Henry Langley 2,50; E. S. Ricker 2,00; R. P. Stone 2,50; T. Stevenson 1,00; William B. Jarvis, Jr. 2,00.

> Prices of Produce at the Canal. CINCINNATI, April 20, 1840.

WM. DRABLOVE, Pub. Agent.

Flour, (from boats Wheat, per bushel Corn Meal,

(Concluded from First Page.) self on the rock of Truth and Justice, he sto

unappalled by the magnitude and threatening aspect of the system of injustice which he assailed. And think you he would have been less earnest and less persevering in tha cause, if, instead of a trade in slaves between Africa and the West Indies, the trade had been between London and Liverpool, as it is here, between Washington and New Orleans

It is said, I know, that the abolition of slavery here is but a small matter. It is, however, small only in comparison with the great work which is to be done in the States beyond the reach of our legislation. Nothing is small, in an abso lute sense, that involves a question of justice. Justice lis tens as attentively to the claim of one man for the rights that God has given him as to the clamors of a thousand,

Here, within our exclusive jurisdicion, are men who
claim justice at our hands; and shall we refuse it? Can we refuse it? So far as my humble voice can go, it shall not be

But if a majority of this House are not ready now to vote for the abolition of slavery here, will they not vote for the abolition of the slave trade? That the public mind is not prepared for this, is what I will not admit, until I am forced to do it by something more conclusive than "dough face" predictions that it will dissolve the Union. Sir, it is a foul libel on this nation to say that it is not prepared to abolish the slave trade here. If it is not, then, in the name of consistency, I say, let it repeal its laws against the foreign slave-trade, and permit the dealers in human flesh to disgorge their car-goes of living death upon the shores of the republic.

You will perceive, Mr. Speaker, that I make the demands of Justice, imperative. We are so constantly in the habit of consulting expediency, and very properly, too, in the ordinary affairs of life, that we are prone to forget the peculiar character of the claims of Justice. We are often afraid to do justice, because of supposed consequences. Nothing can be more false in ethics than this. We should "be jus "What doth the Lord thy God require of thee but to deal justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with thy God." There is no individual or nation under heaven upon whom the obligation of this requirement does not rest with perpetual, unmitigated force. Are we to oppose our short-sighted apprehensions of danger to the demands of Justice! Do we believe in the authority of the Giver of this law of justice and mercy, and that the world is governed, not by blind chance, but by his unerring Providence, and shall we not trust to him to take care of the consequences of a compliance with his own commands?

But if our faith is not satisfied with reasoning a priori, shall we not be convinced by the reasoning from facts! What nation or individual ever suffered by doing justice? Take, for example, the cases of emancipation. Although they have often been preceded by gloomy predictions of evil, of massacre and blood, yet what single page of history has recorded their fulfilment? St Domingo has often been cited as an exception. But if it were an exception, it would It is not, however, an exception, as I could

resulted from the cruel attempt of Bonaparte to force the emancipated back to-bondage-an attempt which they nobly

imphantly resisted. But even if St. Domingo were an exception, it would prove nothing to the objector's purpose, since emancipation there was in the midst of a revolution in the mother country, distinguished, as all know, by cruelty and blood, and by entire absence of all religious restraints, All who know any thing of history, especially of modern emancipation, know s and has its being in the benign and peaceful spirit of the Christian religion—a spirit that acts at once on the emancipators and the emancipated. Let those who are filled with apprehensions of evil from emancipation, consider that, henceforth, more perhaps than at any time heretofore, is Christian principle to become the master-spirit of abolition, exerting its hallowing influence upon both the white and black races, giving a healthful and wise direction to the measures of the one, and chastening the feelings, elevating the purposes, and ennobling the awakened energies

Emancipation, Immediate and Simultaneous,

But, I am asked, must emancipation be immediaté? Is it necessary to prepare the slave for freedom! Experience has shown that one of the most important preparations for freedom is freedom itself-that a state of slavery is utterly incompatible with preparation for the enjoyment of freedom Thus the operation of West India emancipation has been found more favorable in those Islands where the emancipation was immediate, as in Antigua and the Bermudas, than in those where the system of apprenticeship was adopted. Those concerned in the present movement of abolition in France have, it seems, fully considered this subject, and have come to the conclusion, as in the report of M. de Tocque-ville to the Chamber of Deputies, to which I have referred, that immediate, is preferable to any form of gradual eman-

The truth is, that the need of preparation is on the part of the free, rather than the enslaved. By this I mean that the success or failure of all attempts at emancipation must depend upon the promptness and freeness of the act—and the kind and paternal legislation which shall be afterwards adapted to their peculiar situation; legislation which shall bring to bear, systematically, upon their roused energies and quickened intellects the conservative influences of a pure religion and an uncontaminated literature.

And sir, shall not this be done? Can it be withholden? Is it not a debt long, long due to this unfortunate and oppressed race? Has not their degradation been the work davery! Whose fields have been moistened by the sweat of Whose tables have been spread with the fruits

of their toils? There are many who are strongly wedded to the old but soon-to be-exploded system of emancipation upon what is called the post nati principle—that is, emancipation which takes effect only on the after born. No system can possible he worse than this. It leaves the training of the free children in the hands of slave mothers; and brings into perpetual contact the free and the enslaved, each to exert the worst possible influence on the other. To with the cruel neglect of legislative provision for the education of the emancipated, is to be traced the degradation of the free black population in the slave States, as well as in those States—Pennsylvania, for exam ple—in which emancipation has been effected on the princi sylvania, for exam-

The true system is, to emancinate all at once-to make the act of justice appear like one of noble generosity—and thus—as has been seen in the West Indies—excite a common feeling of gratitude in the emancipated, and rouse them to common and simultaneous effort, and emulation, in the march of improvement. Who can fully estimate the results of removing the crushing weight of slavery, & leaving the common mind of an emancipated race to find its way, by the aid of wise and beneficent legislation, onward and ward in the march of intellectual and moral improvement

Effect of Abolition on the South.

Impressed, as I am, with a conviction of the decided advan vantage of immediate and simultaneous, over gradual emancipation, I cannot doubt that when the South shall come to emancipate, as they will one day, do, they will nobly strike for immediate and simultaneous emancipation. There is a promptness and generosity in the Southern character which a sure guaranty of this. I know it is said that abolition has thrown back emancipation half a century. There is one kind of emancipation that abolition -has thrown back; and that is, gradual emancipalion, with colonization as a remedy for slavery. In doing this, it has done a great service to the cause of genuine emancipation, because it has pre-pared the way for the adoption of a system founded on true principles. It is drawing the patient from a pernicious and ad deceptive reliance on an inadequate prescription, to the

true and only remedy.

It is said that the North had better be quiet on this subject for that the South will not listen even to truth coming from that quarter. Sir, this suggestion involves an imputation upon the intelligence and love of truth of the South, too ishonoring to be endured for a moment. There is a m mentary feeling there, I know, which seems to justify the as But it will not be enduring. The involuntary omage of the human soul to truth, checked for a momen by a feeling of independence-a noble impulse, rightly rected-will yet break out in the South, and, overco the pride of opinion, the prejudices of education, and the misdirected feeling of independence, will produce results that will astonish the world. I may not live to see that day; but as surely as the wheels of time roll on, so certainly wil that triumph come to bless my country.

"My Position" Defined.

Mr. Speaker, I have finished what I intended to say the subject before the House. Before taking my seat, however, I must beg its indulgence to permit me to follow the example of others, by "defining my position."

The decided ground I have taken on the subject of slavery may have led some to doubt whether I should not abando my political associates, and withhold my support from their candidate for the Presidency. I take this occasion to say that nothing can be further from my intention than this. Before the meeting of the Harrisburg Convention, I publicly expressed my determination to support the nominee of that Convention, whoever he might be of the Whig candidates then before the country. And I am happy to say that a se-lection has been made of one who, to his firm support of genuine Democratic Whig principles, adds personal qualities which very much endear him to me, and greatly heighten the claim which his pelitical principles give him to my confi-

ence and support. If I am asked what are Gen. Harrison's present views of the subject of abolition, my reply is that I do not know. I do know, however, that they cannot be worse than those of his competitor; and I am willing to assume, for the that they are no better—with, however this differ hing his own course, that he would not, as I trust, is first official act a pledge, in advance, that he ald exercise the veto power either upon this, or any other ific subject. I think he will have the decency to wait

may be presented to him. If I were a Southern man, I would spurn any proffer of aid to sustain slavery made for nere political effect, and in flagrant disregard of sound principle, as well as of the proprieties of the high station of Chief Magistrate of the country, I should deem the interest I desired to protect safe in such hands,

In supporting General Harrison, I place my abolition en tirely out of the question. Not that I do not regard it as a sub-ject of very great importance; and, indeed, as I have shown, subject of great political importance. But it is not. and cannot be, the great practical question for the decision of the ountry at the approaching Presidential election. The public mind is not prepared to have an abolition candidate for the Presidency, nor to have an abolition President, I cannot act in obedience to blind impulse. I must see that some good is to be attained. What possible good can come to abolition, or to any other interest, by now bringing this question into the Presidential election? I have never been I have never been able to see any; I cannot now see any. On the contrary, it seems to me the cause of aboliton would be deeply injured

Abolition is eminently a moral and religious enterprise. It owes its existence to Christianity. Its triumphs have been emphatically the triumphs of Christian principles .-Emancipation would not, in truth, be safe without their conservative influence. That influence is now eminently conspicuous in producing the auspicious results of emancipa-

ion witnessed in the West Indies. tion witnessed in the West Indies.

The first step, then, in the great reform must be in the Church. Little progress can be made in enlightening and purifying public sentiment on this question, while the Church—"the Pillar and Ground of the Truth"—remains insensible to the power of truth. Here is a great, and, I am sorry to say, a difficult, work to be performed. The darkness which has long hung over the American Charles, subject of slavery, has been like the darkness of Egypt. It must be dispelled, as it has been in Great Britain. ligations of the Christian religion must be seen and felt, to obligations which know no distinctions of color. The Church must no longer ask, with unfeeling indifference-

Who is my neighbor?' And then the moral feeling of the whole community is to The question-By what authority are men made slaves? is to be considered—not put aside for the next generation to consider. Men who hold slaves, and men who advocate the right to hold them, and men who refuse to bear testimony against holding them, are to be made to feel that they are all acting under responsibilities to the God of the slave—to Him who has made all of one blood, and who has onnected rights and duties with this relation of brotherhood.

Here is the foundation work of abolition. It is a great work. It should be well begun. A spirit of kindness and good-will should strongly characterize every step in the progress of it, and stand out in strong contrast with the harshness and severity of ordinary party contests. No whip of scorpions should be wielded—such as there is in slavery to excite the feelings-but Truth should have, in her advo cates, a spirit and temper corresponding with her kind and beneficent offices, and her pure and exalted nature. And putience, too, must have its perfect work. The rough and stubborn fallow ground is not to be broken up and the good seed planted in a day. Nor can it be expected to spring up and bear fruit in a day. There are difficulties to be en countered, peculiar to our own country; no difficulties to discourage, but, to inspire caution, prudence, firmness, and a steady hold upon the great principles which lie at the foundation of the cause. Customary political expedients-the expedients of a corrupt and corrupting state of politicsmust be avoided; and there must be exhibited a singlenes and purity of purpose which shall commend the cause and its advocates to public confidence. Abolition must not be suspected of a design to obtain power for the sake of power. Its advocates must have no ambition but the ambition of do ing good. A man who is aspiring to office as his chief good, has yet to learn the first lesson in the school of abo-

The work of abolition is but begun in this country. The cause is in its infancy. It cannot start up in a day to man-hood, as Minerva sprang forth, full armed, from the brain of Jupiter, Truth "will prevail" if it can have the aid of Time.

victory of reforming a community.

It is thus that the great work is to be carried forward to s consummation; thus that the streams of benevolence are ful public sentiment formed on the subject of slavery-a sentiment elevated by high intelligence, and purified by the heart, than the agitation of the question of abolition, under as the MAN. the guidance of these principles. It will purify the fountains of national thought and feeling, carry us back to the better days of the Republic, cherish in us their noble self- of Thomas Jefferson on the Dec sacrificing spirit, and elevate us on to the broad platform whereon our fathers were gathered when they declared, in the face of earth and Heaven, that "all men are created

You will thus perceive, sir, that I place moral abolition in the front, and that I would have political abolition more in the rear. This will not. I know, suit the impatience of many very excellent men, who think that abolition will not hus advance with the desirable rapididy. But it will, in my adgment, advance more surely to a safe result.

I do not say that abolition is, even now to be utterly excluded from the field of political action. It will of necess tv, by degrees, enter it. It cannot be kept out. Of the cirumstances which will justify such action, abolitionists, in he various sections of the country, will of course judge, from considerations which cannot control in deciding the question of bringing out an abolition candidate for the Presdency. Abolition has not strength to bear such a contest. ncy must not be rocked in the whirlwind of a Presilential election.

When and as fast as the public sentiment shall have beome purified and elevated by the discussions of human rights and obligations, necessarily connected with the proress of abolition, there will be raised up, by a natural, orced process, as vegetation springs forth under the genial s of rain and sunshine, men fitted for the political

duties which abolition is destined to perform. I am aware, Mr. Speaker, that in thus avowing my deternination in regard to the Presidency, I subject myself to the ensure of "sacrificing my principles of liberty." the language which has already been applied to me for the vote I gave for you as presiding officer of this body; and I expect it will be repeated, in reference to my present avowal. There are those who do not perceive, what seems to me very plain distinction between sacrificing principles, and failing to do precisely all to advance them which some of their advocates deem necessary. They seem not to understand that a good cause may be injured as well by overdoing as by the opposite. I regard the question of anti-slavery, in its principles and bearings, as the greatest question that agitates the world. But I cannot forget—for the history of all reforms admonishes me—that time is essential to success in the great contest which freedom is waging against oppres-

The principles on which this cause rests are as immutable as Truth and Justice; but the means of giving to them effiacy are various. If I were a slaveholder, I would not withhold justice from my slaves for an hour. I could not. If the laws prohibited me from emancipating them, I would, imitating the noble Alabamian who spent almost his last dollar to get his slaves to Indiana, leave the State which had sought to bind me by such unrighteous and cruel enactpents, and seek one where the doing of justice would not e contrary to law! This is a case in which there should be no delay. Justice says—now. But, in taking measures to induce my neighbor who does not see the matter as I do do justice, I may not be able to make it the work of a day. or a month, or a year. His movements are not subject to ny volitions; and while, in my own case, considerations of expediency, as it is usually understood, are to be disregard; in the other, I am not only at liberty, but may feel most strongly bound to exercise the wisdom that dwells with prunce, that so I may more speedily and effectually gain my

I thus speak in reference, primarily, to the efforts of the North to persuade the South to undertake, in earnest, the work of emancipation; which efforts, it should never be forgotten, constitute the great work of Northern abolition.— But what I have said involves a principle bearing upon the question of political action. I have heard it maintained that it was as wrong to vote, in any case, for a slave holder as to hold slaves. There might be truth in this, in a case in which my vote, withheld from him and given to an opponent of slavery, might, without injuriously affecting se other great and vital interest, have a decidedly favorable fluence on the cause of abolition. And this is precisely the question which presented itself to me upon the late election of Speaker; and which presents itself now, in reference to the election of President and Vice President. How is about ition to be benefitted by my withdrawing from the great contest now about to be decided between Power and Popuar Rights, and giving my vote for Mr. Scattering, or not

Mr. Speaker, though feeling deeply on the subject of sla very, and already desiring its abolition, I do not stand here exclusively devoted to that interest. There are other great nterests to be attended to in this nation besides that of ab ition; and I should be false to the trust reposed in me were to thrust them aside as unworthy of regard; especially i the critical crisis through which they are now pas

And what is this crisis? It is the point of extremity in a great struggle which has been going on for ten yearstruggle involving some of the most essential principles the Constitution. It is now to be decided whether the Peterson ole are to be permitted the free use of their intelligent, un-controlled suffrages to make the Congress and the President, and thus govern themselves, or whether the President shall use the vast patronage of the Government to corrupt its offieople-make both branches of Congress -strengthen his abused power, and perpetuate it in the

deliberate upon the exercise of the power, in any case that have a Government of Executive influence or a Governmen of laws-a constitutional Government of three branches, an unconstitutional Government of one; a question, in short, between Executive power on one side, and Liberty and the Constitution on the other.

Such is the question. By a long course of insidiou assurpations has the Constitution been practically changed Shall the change be ratified and confirmed by the popular voice? Thus involving the country in the mischief of the change itself, and the pernicious consequences of a popular sanction of the usurpation and corruption which produced This is the question to be decided.

If the powers now actually exercised by the Executive had been embodied in an article headed "The president shall have rower," and proposed to the Convention of '87 as a part of the Constitution, who believes that it would have obtained a single vote in that body? Or if it had been proposed by the first Congress as an amendment to the Constitution, would it have received a single vote in a single State in this Union? Nobody will venture to say that it would. And yet, now, the very same question is involved in the question of continuing in power an Administration which had used, and is still using the corruption of its own asurpations to gain for them the popular sanction, and thus ive them, to all practical purposes, the force and effect of Constitutional law.

It suits the purposes of some, however, to represent the great question now in contest as one of "mere dollars and cents"-banks and currency-safe or unsafe keeping of the public moneys; and in that light to be altogether of a comparison with the question of Human Rights involved in the cause of abolition. Now, sir, though as a mere question of currency it is a question of immense important in its vast and complicated bearings upon some of the highest interests of the People, yet, the question of Power—of a practical change of the Constitution by encroachment and popular acquiescence, I regard as of incomparably more importance. And so does the Administration! For all the rash experiments which have struck, as with a paralysis, the industry and prosperity of the country, have been undertaken, and persevered in, for the sake of power! for the sake of doing, in effect, just what I have asserted is really being done—changing, practically, the Government and Constituawakened. The true nature of the slave relation is to be tion of the country, by concentrating all power in the hand of one man. And such, sir, is now the great purpose of the Administration in its persevering efforts to carry the so-often. rejected sub-Treasury scheme, by an exertion of Executive influence equal to any which has ever yet signalized the

most corrupt periods of British history.

There are, I know, abolitionists who are deeply convince. of the existing abuses and corruption; but who, nevertheless say that it is vain to attempt a reform by efforts to overthro the Administration; that the only way to accomplish it s to abandon the present opposition, and rely on an ultimate triumph of abolition to purify all the parties, and restore the Constitution. This, Mr. Speaker, seems to me very much like abandoning all commonly approved remedies for a disease, and giving up the patient to die, in reliance upon a res oration to health by a resurrection from the dead. It be trays an utter insensibility to the real effect of sanctioning the usurpations of which I have spoken, by re-electing to the Presidency their Chief Author Presidency their Chief Author—an effect which involves not only a practical change of the Constitution—the final nischiefs of which nobody can calculate-but such a wide diffusion of the leaven of corruption, and such a consolida-tion of the power which has introduced it, as to place the country well nigh beyond the reach of remedy. he Whig Abolitionist who is willing to give up, and leave this leaven to act, and this power to gain strength, in the hope of ultimately saving the country by Abolition? I have great confidence in the purifying power of abolition principles; but I cannot be so blind as not to see that corruption may, in the unprecedented activity of its leavening process. each the very remedy which is relied on to effect its cure!

I have thus given, summarily, my views of the question and the crisis. And now, sir, I am not, at the moment of such a crisis, when the true friends of popular rights are buckling on their armor for a death-struggle with corruption, to lay down my arms and retreat from the battle-fiel I am not, when the knife is drawn to sever the monster which has, for ten years, been winding itself around the country, now to give up, and say-let him wind his last fold, and t never yet achieved a victory without it; certainly not the crush the last bone! No, sir; no! I shall help to fight

out this battle, if Heaven spares me.

And now, sir, where is the MAN fround whom we may rally !- the man whose name shall be to us a strong towerto be thrown into a right direction, and a sound and health- the man who is to lead us to victory. There is, thank Heaven, such a man! His name is wasted to us on the winds that sweep the Alleghanies; and comes back in thundering pervading influence of Christian principles. Nothing can echoes from the shores. The West, the East, the North exert a more healthful influence on the public mind and the South, unite to proclaim WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

And who is WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON? Sir, he is A man who has shown that he received the instructions o such a father not in vain; a man who drew in, with his first breath, the pure inspiration of Revolutionary Principles, and who has, through a long and eminently useful life, exhibi ted those principles in the well-proportioned developements of a Patriot and a Man. Yes, sir, a Man! Not a shrewd, cunning, plotting, scheming, selfish, heartless politician, but a Man—a man with a heart—a heart as big as a world—a heart unpractised in political guile, or in any guile-a heart whose warm pulsations were never checked by the chill of selfishness—a heart open, kind, generous, uncorrupted and incorruptible. Sir, this is no fancy sketch. It is sober truth, written on every page of Harrison's history -- the history of a soldier, a scholar, a statesman, a philan thropist, and an honest man.

Do you ask whether he understands the crisis, and is ca-

pable of giving to his principles and efforts a direction suited to it? Yes, sir, precisely. His vigorous mind has struck, with remarkable discrimination, upon the true points of re-form demanded by the crisis for which he has been raised Hear him. In a letter of the 2d of December, 1838, o the Hon. Harmar Denny, of Pennsylvania, he says:

"Among the principles proper to be adopted by any Ex-ecutive sincerely desirous to restore the Administration to its original simplicity and purity, I deem the following to be of

ominent importance:
"I. To confine his service to a single term. "II. To disclaim all right of control over the public tre sure, with the exception of such part of it as may be appropriated by law to carry on the public service; and that to be applied precisely as the law may direct, and drawn from the Treasury agreeably to the long established forms of that De

"III. That he should never attempt to influence the elections, either by the People or the State Legislatures; nor suffer the Federal officers, under his control, to take any other part in them than by giving their own votes,

they possess the right of voting.
"IV. That, in the exercise of the veto power, he sho imit his rejection of bills to, 1st. Such as are, in his opinion, unconstitutional; 2d. Such as tend to encroach on the rights of the States or individuals; 3d. Such as, involving leep interests, may, in his opinion, require more mature de ation, or reference to the will of the People, to be ascertained at the succeeding elections,

"V. That he should never suffer the influence of his office

o be used for purposes of a purely party character.
"VI. That in removals from office of those who hold their ppointments during the pleasure of the Executive, the ause of such removal should be stated; if requested, to the ate, at the time the nomination of a succes "And last, but not least in importance,

"VII. That he should not suffer the Executive depa ment of the Government to become the source of legislation; but leave the whole business of making laws for the Union to the department to which the Constitution has exclusively ssigned it, until they have assumed that perfected shape ere, and where alone, the opinions of the Executive ma-

I have no time Mr. Speaker, to comment on this exposi ion of the principless which are to be brought into Gen. Iarrison's Administration. They need, however, no comnentary. They commend themselves, at once, to universal cceptance, and their author to the regard and confidence of the country, and the whole country—a regard and confidence with a daily gaining strength, and which are destined, I trust, to give a strength to the Administration of this great and good man which no Administration since the days of Wathngton has possessed.
Such is the man! And such a man the country wants at

this great crisis, to rescue it from the hands of misrule and corruption. General Harrision is emphatically one of the People. He comes forth from the midst of them, wearied with the toils, and covered with the sweat, of his noble occu ation. He comes, at their call, to administer their Governent for their benefit! He comes with a hold on their affection and confidence rarely enjoyed by any public man-a confidence which the history of his life shows he will nevabuse-a confidence which will enable him to do an amount of good that few statesmen, in the short space of four years, have ever been able to accomplish. Mr. Spea-ker, I will not say that it would be "sufficient glory to serve under such a chief" for that is a language becoming no free-man to use; but I will say it would be a glorious privilege to witness such a reform as the noble veteran is destined to accomplish; and to breathe the healthful and invigorating atnosphere of his pure, upright, impartial, and just Admi

HORACE C. GROSVENOR. ENGRAVER,
South side Third st., opposite the Post Office, (UP STAIRS.) CINCINNATI OHIO.

DR. ATLEE. end to professional calls, at his residence. STREET, a few doors West of Race Street.

Cincinnati, March 3d, 1840.-tf.

MONEY IN ENGLAND.

Persons wishing to procure money from any part of E gland, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, by instructing the friends to remit it through their Bankers to the account Thomas Emery with Messas. Baring Brothers & Co. Lo. on can receive the cash in Cincinnati, or elsewhere if de sired, as soon as advised. When the money is paid to th English Bankers, the names of the parties for whose use is designed must be particularly stated.

THOMAS EMERY, Estate and Money Agent, 11 East Fourth St

MORUS MULTICAULIS FOR SALE. I will contract to sell, and deliver in October or Novem er from 20,000 to 30,000 Morus Multicaulis trees of my own growth which measure n 6 or 7 feet in height They are remarkablyh alt fro vigorous plants, an l'hey are remarkablyh alt fro vigorous plants, and varranted genuine. Orders for the Southern, Mexican and Pexian Markets shall be immediately attended to. THOMAS EMERY.

No. 11 East Fourth st. Cincinnati.

TREES.

The subscribers have on hand and will continue to receiv upplies of the Morus Multicaulis which they will sell to suit

HEATON AND WEAVER. Salem, Columbiana Co. O. Sept. 10 1830. EDWARD NEVERS,

COWPER-PLATE PRINTER. No. 106 Main, a few doors above Third Street, Cincinnati.

JOHN H. LOVEJOY, ENGRAVER.

CINCINNATI.

16 MAIN STREET, Third Story,

M. T. & R. GLASGOW, SASH & BLIND MANUFACTURERS.

Eighth st. between Main & Walnut south side. October 29th, 1839. 34-tf TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber feels gratified in being able to publish the following certificate. He would just state that he keeps constantly on hand an assortment of BOOTS and SHOES. of as good quality in all respects, as the workmanship remmended in the certificate below JAMES ESHELBY, 186 Main st.

CERTIFICATE. This is to certify that the sewed Boots, manufactured by

James Eshelby, were considered the best work of the kind exhibited at the seçond annual Fair of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, held in June, 1839. JOHN A. WISEMAN, Judges. G. W. PHILLIPS,

JESSE O'NEIL, JOHN P. FOOTE, President, L. T. WELLS, Secretary.

SLAVERY AS IT IS.

A new supply of this invaluable work just received at the Ohio Anti-Slavery Depository-Send in your orders and Also, 1,000 copies "LIBERTY" at 12 1-2 per copy.

October 29th, 1839. MR. EDITOR:--Please cut from your exchange paper, the Quincy (Ill.) Whig, a gratuitous testimonial of the genuine Tomato medicine by Doctors Eel & Nichols, which

appear in that paper under date March 30, and oblige the MILES' COMPOUED EXTRACT OF TOMAT. Having used to some extent for the year past, Miles' nd Tomato Pills, and having learned the enls of which the pills are composed, we are satisfied they will prove a beneficial remedy, when judiciously administered, and feel safe in recommending them to the public as a safe, convenient, and useful medicine, and a valuable

substitute for Calomel.

RICHARD EELLS, M. D. ADAM NICHOLS, M. D.

Quincy, Illinois, March 27, 1839 DAVIS & DODD'S HATS For elegance and durability, inferior to none. Try them and be satisfied.

ON LOW SPIRITS.

Low spirits is a certain state of the mind accompanied by digestion, wherein the greatest evils are apprehended upon e slightest grounds, and the worst consequences imaginate. Ancient medical writers supposed this disease to be infined to those particular regions of the abdomen techniconfined to those particular regions of the abdomen techni-cally called hypochondria which are situated on the right or left side of that cavity, whence comes the name hypo

Symptoms.-The common corporeal symptoms are flatluency in the stomach or bowels, acrid eructations, costivenesss, spasmodic pains and often an utter inability of fixing the attention upon any subject of importance or engaging in any thing that demands vigour or courage. Also languidness—the mind becomes irritable, thoughtful, desponding, melancholly and dejected, accompanied by a total de-rangement of the nervous system. The mental feelings and peculiar train of ideas that haunt the imagination and overwhelm the judgement, exhibit an infinite diversity. The wisest and best of men are as open to this affliction as the

Causes.—A sedentary life of any kind especially severe study, protracted to a late hour in the night, and rarely re lieved by social intercourse or exercise, a dissolute habit, great excess in eating or drinking, immoderate use of mercury, violent purgatives, the suppression of some habitual discharge, (as the obstruction of the mensus) or more important organs within the abdomen is frequent cause.

Treatment.—The principal objects of treatment are, to remove indigestion, strengthen the body, and enliven the spirits, which may be promoted by exercise early hours, regular meals, pleasant conversation—the bowels (if costive) should be carefully regulated by the occasional use of a mild aperient. We know nothing better adapted to ob-tain this end, than Dr. Wm. Evans' Aperient Pills—being mild and certain in their operation. The bowels being once cleansed his inestimable Camomile Pills—(which are tonic, anolyne, and anti-spasmodic) are an infulliable reme dy, and without dispute have proved a great blessing to the

umerous public. Some physicians have recommended a free use of mercu-y, but it should not be resorted to: in many cases it greatly rv. but it sh

aggravates the symptoms.
Dr. Wm. Evans, Camomile and Family Aperient Pills or sale by his several agents throughout the Union. See list of agents in this paper.

Price 75 cts. a package, which contains a bottle of Cam-nile Pills and a box of Aperient Pills.

CAUTION.

Dr. Wm. Evans will not be responsible for the genuineness of the Camomile Pills unless they are bought of Dr. Evans' advertised agents. There is one agent in every county. Buy of none but agents, as many druggists who re otherwise respectable, have imposed upon the invalid by selling a spurious article. Wholesale druggists are not Dr. Evans' agents; therefore respectable dealers in the country ought not to get a spurious article of them, but write for try ought not to get a spiritual street, N. Y., where the Pills are manufactured and sold wholesale. Only place in Louisville for the sale of his celebrated medicines, is at his General Western Office, 47 Wall street, Louisville, Ky.

HIGHLY LMPORTANT.

Nervous diseases, liver complaint, dyspepsia, billious diseases, piles, consumption, coughs, colds, spitting of blood, pain in the chest and side, ulcers, female makness, mercurial diseases, and all hypochondriacism, low spirits, palpitation of the heart, nervous weakness, fluor albus; seminal weakness, indication loss of specific heart here. weakness, indigestion, less of appetite, heart burn, general debility, bodily weakness, chiorosis or green sickness, flatu-lency, hysterical faintings, hysterics, headaches; hiccup, sickness, night mare, rheumatism, asthma, tic doulouroux, cramp, spasmodic affections, and those who are victims to that most exeruciating disorder, Gour, will find relief from their sufferings by a course of Dr. Wm. Evans medicine. Also, nausea, vomiting, pains in the side, limbs, head, stomach or back, dimness or confusion of sight, noises in the inside, alternate flushes of heat add chillness, tremors, watchings, agitation, anxiety, bad dreams, spasms.
Principal Office 100 Chatham street, New York.
THE FOLLOWING

Interesting and astonishing facts, are amongst the numer-ous Cures performed by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans Principal Office, 100 Catham street, New York,

the Dr. may be consulted personally or by letter (post paid) from any part of the United States, &c. Persons requiring medicines and advice, must enclose a bank note, or order.

CERTIFICATES.

More Conclusive proofs of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Wm. Evans' celebrated Camomile and Aperient Anti-

Billious Pills, in alleviating afflicted mankind .-- Mr. Robert is Pills, in alleviating annueur manager Dysentery, or non, 101 Bowery. Disease, Chronic Dysentery, or none partial flatulency in the bow

Bloody Flux. Symptoms, unusual flatulency in the bow els severe griping, frequent inclination to go to stool, tenes mus, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, frequency of pulse, and a frequent discharge of a peculiarly festid matter, mixed with blood, greatdebility, sense of burning heat, with an intolerable bearing down of the parts. Mr. Cameron is enjoying a profest health and attend to go to stool, tenesmus, and a frequent frequent of the parts. oying perfect health, and returned his sincere thanks for rdinary benefit he had received.

ASTHMA. Three years standing .- Mr. Robert Monroe, Schuylkill, afflicted with the above distressing malady. Symptoms, great languor, flatulency, disturbed rest, nervous headache, difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast, dizziness, nervous irritability and estlessness, could not lie in a horizontal position without the sensation of impending suffocotion, palpitation of th the sensation of impending sundection, paintained of the heart, distressing cough, costiveness, pain of the stomach; drowsiness, great debility and deficiency of the nervous energy. Mr. R. Monroe gave up every thought of recovery and dire despair set on the countenance of every person in-terested in his existence or happiness, till by accident he noticed in a public paper some cures effected by Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine in his complaint, which induced him to purchase a package of the pills which resulted in completely removing every symptom of his disease. He wishes to say his motive for this declaration is, that those afflicted with the same or any symptoms similar to those from which he is happily restored, may likewise receive the same inesti-

Liver Complaint-Ten years standing .- Mrs Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street near Second street, Williamsburg, afflicted for the last ten years with Liver Complaint restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms: Habitual constipa-tion of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pair of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lay on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high colored, with other symptoms indicating great derangement of the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physi ians, but received no relief from their medicine, till Mrs Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans invaluable pres, which effectually relieved her of the above dis ing symptoms, with others, which it is not essential to in-JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, SS. Joseph Browne, Williamsburgh, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE, Husband of Hannah Browne.

Sworn before me this 4th day of January, 1837.
PETER PINCKNEY, Com. of Deeds.

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtues of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines,—Dyspepsia, ten years standing.—Mr. J. M. Kenzie, 176 Stanton street was afflicted with the above complaint for ten years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his siness, restored to perfect health under the salutary treat nent of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The symptoms were, a sense of distension and oppress after eating, pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impa appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and enaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness; any endeavor to pursue his business causing immediate exhaustion and weari-

Mr. Mc Kenzie is daily attending to his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man. He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

An extraordinary and remarkable cure.-Mrs. Mary Dillon, Williamsburgh, corner of Fourth and North streets completely restored to health by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street.

The symptoms of the distressing case were as follows:

of appetite palpitation of the heart, twiching of the tendons, with a general spasmodic affection of the muscles, difficulty of breathing, giddiness, languor, lassitude great depression of spirits, with a fear of some impending evil, a sensation of fluttering in the pit of the stomach, irregular transient pains in different parts, great emaciation, with other symptoms of extreme debility.

most eminent physicians, and the dissolution of the patient awaited by her friends, who were in attendance, She as given her cheerful permission to publish the above facts, and will also gladly give any information to any inquiring

MARY DILLON.

Dyspepsia and Hypocondriacism.—Interesting case.— ir. William Salmen, Green street, above Third, Philadelhia, afflicted for several years with the following distres-Sickness at the stomach, headache, dizziing symptoms. ness, palpitation of the heart, impaired appetite and weak-ness of the extremeties, emancipation and general debility, disturbed rest, a sense of pressure and weight at the ston ach after eating, nightmare, great mental despondency, severe flying pains, in the chest back and sides, costive lislike for society, or conversation, involuntary sighing, and

reeping, languor and lassitude upon the least exercise Mr. Solomon had applied to the most eminent physiestore him to health; however as his affliction had reduced him to a very deplorable condition, and having been re-ommended by a relative of his to make trial of Dr. Wm. Evans medicine, he with difficulty repaired to the office and procured a package to which, he says he is indebted for his restoration of life, health and friends. He is now enjoying

ill the blessings of health.

Persons desirous of further information, will be satisfied n every particular as to this astonishing cure at Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine Office, 100 Chatham street New York.

Mrs. Anne F. Kenny, No. 115 Lewis street, betwee tanton and Houston, afflicted for ten years with the follo ing distressing symptoms: Acid, eructation, daily spasmod-ic, pains in the head, loss of appetite, palpitation of her heart, giddiness and dimness of sight, could not lie on her right side, disturbed rest, utter inability of engaging in any thing that demanded vigor or courage, sometimes a visio ary idea of an aggravation of her disease, a whimsical aversion to particular persons and places, groundless apprehen-sions of personal danger and poverty, an irksomeness and weariness of life, discontented, disquietude on every slight casion, she conceived she could neither die nor live; most iserable life, never was any one so bad, with frequent

Mr. Kenny had the advice of several eminent phys and had recourse to numerous medicines but could not ob-tain even temporary alleviation of her distressing state, till her husband persuaded her to make trial of my mode of

She is now quite relieved and finds herself not only cap ble of attending to her domestic affairs, but avows that she enjoys as good health at present as she did at any period of J. Kenny, husband of the aforesaid Anne Kenny.

pre me, this 14th day of December, 1836. PETER PINCKNEY, Com. of Deeds

A letter from Mr. Sheldon P. Gilbert to Dr. Wm. Evans roprietor of the celebrated Camomile Pills:

Deur Sir—Had the immortal Cowper known the medi qualities of the Camomile Plant, he as well as thou nce (besides myself,) would have experienced its wonder ful effects on the nervous system. The lowper was blighted in the bud, through the natural effect of his nervous debility upon the mental powers, which made it necessary for him to seek relief beneath the rural shade, but the calm retreat gave his physical nature no repose. If some one then had known the secret of concentr ing the medical virtues of Camomile, the discoverer would have been immortalized with poetic zeal as the f suffering men.

The above lines were prompted from the effect I have yerienced from Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile Pills.
Yours, with esteem, SHELDON G. GILBERT.
Durham, Greene County, New York. Dr. Wm. Evans' celebrated medicine for sale at, h

cipal office 100 Chatham st. New York. General Western office 47 Wall st., Louisville, Ky.,—and by S. C. Parkhurst, office 47 Wall st., Louisville, Ky.,—and by S. C. Parkhurst, 23 Lower Market st., Cincinnati, and by L. D. Barker, Mc Connelsville; Simpson and Seaman, Malta. E. Short and Co., Lowell. J. Mills and Co., Marietta. D. Barber, Chester. H. R. Gilmore, Athens. Myers, Crum and Fall, Nelsonville. Myers, Fall and Doty, Logan. Rogers, Martin and Co., Circleville. Webster, Melwin and Co., Washington. Wm. Hibben, Wilmington. F. and A. S. Evans, Hillsboro. Wm. Bell, Creenfisld. C. and N. Bell, Bain-Hillsboro. Elica Lower Jacobs. Hillsboro, Wm. Bell, Creenfisld. C. and N. Bell, Bainbridge, J. P. Campbell, Chillicothe. Elias Long, Jackson. Turner and Porter, Piketon. Culbertson and Chambers, West Union. Murphy and Ridgway, Ripley. Makina and Barns, Georgetown. White, Thomas and Co., Bataviy, Geo. Hardy, Lebanon. Jno. Hivling and Co., Xenis. A. Mattox and Co., Springfield. T. H. Stevens, Urbana. McIlvain and Harriott, Maysville. Brown and Welch, McIlvain and Harriott, Maysville. Brown and Welch, De-laware. J. D. Butler, Marion. Walker and Spining, Belle. fontaine. Hugh Thompson, Sidney. Wm. Scott, Piqua-Fuller and Day, Troy. Enyart and Acly, Middletown Cyrus Johnson, Franklin. Saml. Shoup, Dayton. Mat-thias Reiser and Co., Rossville. Earhart and Tapscott, Hamilton. J. G. Moore, Madison, Ia. Tuly and Penning-ton, New Albany, and by Dr. Wm. Evans' advertised agents in all the principal towns in the United States.

BEDSTEADS.

New and Important patented right & left wood screw and swelled rail beadsteads manufactured on the corner of Eighth and Broadway by H. Boyd, warranted to be the best and most convenient bedstead ever in use. Orders for the above article, may be addressed to

HENRY BOYD. Cincinnati, Aug. 6, 1839.

PIANO FORTES,

Of very superior style, from the House of Stoddard & o., N. York, also a large and fashionable assortment of Vocal and Instrumental Music, just received by Miss Black well, and for sale at her residence on East Third st., between awrence and Pike. January 21.

C. DONALDSON & CO. IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN HARDWARE CUTLERY, in all its Varieties.

No. 18 Main street, Cincinnati. N. B—A large assortment of the above goods kep con antly on hand, which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retailon the most favorable terms.

IMPORTANT TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS. TRUMAN & SMITH, Booksellers, Main street, be veen 4th and 5th sts., (up stairs) Cincinnati, publish, and ave constantly for sale, the Eclectic School Books.

Also, a general assortment of the various School Books

Superior Blank Books. Writing and Wrapping Papers. Testaments, Bibles and Hymn Books.

ALSO, a good assortment of the staple books and stationary, usually wanted by country merchants, all of which will be sold cheaper than the same are found at any other house in the city. TERMS CASH. Anti-slavery Almanacs.

for 1840.

Just arrived and for sale at the Ohio Anti-Slavery Deository. Let every Abolitionist take measures to give it wide and thorough circulation. It contains 48 pages, with 14 "pictorials," all for 6 1-4 cents being double the natter, at half the price of many kinds offered to the public.

NEW MAP OF OHIO. This new and splendid Map is now in the course of deliv ery, and subscribers will be furnished as fast as the agent an supply them.

Extract from the Report of the Committee of the Trusees and Visitors of common schools of Cincinnati.
"That they have carefully examined said Map, and the highly respectable testimonials in its favor and do not hesi-tate in saying that we believe it to be one of the best execu-

ted and most correct Maps of our state that we have ever

"Resolved, That the President be authorised to purchase thirty copies of Doolittle & Munson's Map of Ohio, for the use of the common schools of Cincinnati." Which report vas accepted and resolution unanimously adopted, Mare

Columbus, June, 8, 1838. In compliance with the provisions of an act of the General Assembly passed Jan. 27, 1838. We have examined and do approve of Doolittle & Munsons Map of Ohio. JOSEPH VANCE, Gov. of Ohio.

CARTER B. HARLAN, Sec. of State; The above Map is for sale at the publishers rooms (up stairs) corner of Main and 5th st. Cincinnati. Also sectional Maps of Iowa, and Wisconsin Territories, pocket maps of Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky. Mitchels large Maps of the United States, and World, large Maps of Indiana.

TO EMIGRANTS AND PURCHASERS OF

REAL ESTATE. A beautiful Country Seat with 50 acres of land in a high tate of cultivation, six miles from town, and a short distai from the Harrison Turnpike, in a respectable and improving neighborhood, proverbial for its salubrity. The house conains 12 rooms, 2 of which are 20 by 40 feet; it is surrounded by a gallery 180 feet long and well fitted up with every convenience for a genteel family. The residence is in the centre of a Paddock and Shrubbery, which communicate with a good Garden. The out buildings consist of a wood corn crib, a tenant's house, 2 larg complete repair. There are also a never failing well of excellent water, a good cistern, and orchard, and 4 or 5 pe

ial springs on the farm. A Delightful Country Seat situated in a healthy and gen teel neighborhood, 6 miles from town and close to a M'Adamized road, with 15 acres of level land; a new Frame house built in Cottage style, having 8 rooms, a cellar and a porti-co on three sides. There are also a barn, a carriage house, a stable, a well with a chain pump, a garden and a paddock well planted with fruit and ornamental trees. The land

good and well watered with springs. A pleasant Country Seat with 6 miles from town, close to the Harrison Turnpike, having 26 acres in cultivation, a new Frame Cottage with 5 rooms, 2 porticoes and a cellar; also a brick cistern with a chain pump, a well, and a young orchard of sixty choice grafted fruit trees. The land is good quality, level and well watered with springs. The neighborhood is salubrious and res-

pectable A fertile Parm of 75 acres, situated 12 miles from town, having 50 acres in cultivation, an orchard of 170 apple, peach and cherry trees, a Frame barn, a Stone spring b a wagon house, a corn crib, and a large Frame house with 8 rooms, a hall, a porch and a cellar. The land consists of rich hatten and a condition and a cellar. rich bottom, and a good upland well located for tillage.

A desirable Farm of 178 acres, situated in Indiana, 2

iles from the Ohio, with 75 acres in culture, an excellent Brick house with 7 rooms and a cellar; also a commodica, Frame barn, a stable, a carriage house, a Stone milk house an orchard, and a superior garden which has strawberry, asl paragus, rhubarb, and raspberry beds; likewise, fig, peach-nectarine and quince trees. The land is very good, and wel-

situated for cultivation.

A desirable Farm of 337 acres, situated 12 miles from town, upon a M'Adamised road, with 160 acres in cultiva-tion, a Brick house having 3 rooms and a cellar; also a Frame house with 8 rooms and a cellar; likewise 3 Frame barns, two good orchards, an excellent garden having strawberry beds, and ornamental trees; also currant and good ry bushes. The land is rich, is well watered with springs and consists of fertile bottom and good upland. A Farm of 112 acres, located 7 miles from town, upon a

5 rooms, a cellar and 2 porches; also a Frame barn, a well, a garden with raspberry, current, peach and cherry trees.—
The land is rich and undulating.
A desirable Farm of 1200 acres, situated 25 miles from town, with 250 acres in cultivation, 2 orchards of 10 acres each, of apple and peach trees; also a grist and saw still, a hay press, a Stone spring house, 10 Log houses, many springs and a creek. The land is very good, level and well

ood road, having 40 acres in culture, a Frame hou

watered with springs and a creek. This estate is well worthy the attention of emigrants since it will be sold a great A good Farm of 510 acres, lecated 34 miles from town, upon a State road, having 200 acres in tillage, an orchard of 1000 apple and peach trees, an excellent Frame barn, a hay press, a Frame saw mill, many springs, several Log houses, 2 wells, a creek, and a valuable hop garden with more than 5000 hills. The Farm is well fenced, and well situated for

A cheap Farm of 156 acres, 25 miles from town, and 5 from Harrison, having 30 acres in culture, an orchard of 100 apple and peach trees, a nursery of 1000 fruit trees of various kinds, a small house and materials for a barn. The land is well situated for tillage, rich quality and well water

land is well situated for tillage, rich quality and well watered with springs and a creek.

A very handsome Country Seat, situated 5 miles from town, upon a M'Adamised road with 20 acres of land, 10 of which are in culture. The improvements consists of an excellent Brick house having 10 rooms, a hall, a porch, and a very large cellar; also a Brick barn, a carriage house, a spring house and a well. The grounds are well stocked with choice peach, pear, apple, plum and other fruit trees; also a vineyard of Catawba and Cape vines, which produce abundant crops of grapes, that yield choice wines. The land is rich and consists of hill and valley. The situation is healthy and the neighborhood respectable. The scenery is healthy and the neighborhood respectable. The scenery is very picturesque, having a fine view of the Ohio river and the Kentucky hills.

Very many other Farms and Country Seats for sale; also

Several tracts without buildings, near and far from the city.

Eligible Houses in various parts af the city for sale.

Capitalists can obtain 10 per cent. interest upon mortgage or the best personal security at long periods; or 6 per cent

Persons desirous of receiving money from England Wales, Ireland, Scotland and other parts of Europe, can have cash paid them in Cincinnati, as soon as the paymen is advised by the European Bankers,
English Bills of Exchange, Gold and Bank of England Notes hought and sold.

Notes bought and sold.

Farmers and citizens wishing to dispose of their Estates will incur no expense unless sales be effected.

The experience of more than seven years in the sale of Real Estate, enables me to furnish correct and valuable information to Emigranta, which I shall be happy to give to all gratis; if by letter, postage paid.

Apply to Notes bought and sold.

Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Estate and Money Agent, No. 11, East 4th St. Cicinnati, Ohio,—March, 24,—52tf.